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|               |           |             |         |              |           |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|---------|--------------|-----------|
| Algeria       | 6.00 D    | Israel      | 15.230  | Norway       | 8.000 B   |
| Australia     | 19.5 I    | Italy       | 13.00 L | Poland       | 0.900 P   |
| Bahrain       | 0.600 D   | Jordan      | 4.50 P  | Peru         | 80 Sc     |
| Belgium       | 40 B.F.   | Kenya       | 35.160  | Philippines  | 4.50 C    |
| Canada        | 3.21 C    | Kuwait      | 5.00 F  | Portugal     | 0.750 P   |
| Ceylon        | 6.00 M    | Libania     | 0.450   | Qatar        | 1.000 Q   |
| Denmark       | 7.00 D    | Lithuania   | 1.30 C  | Romania      | 1.000 R   |
| Egypt         | 1.00 P    | Luxembourg  | 40 Lf.  | Saudi Arabia | 1.000 I   |
| Finland       | 4.00 F.A. | Madagascar  | 35 C    | Spain        | 100 P     |
| France        | 5.30 F    | Malta       | 25 C    | Sweden       | 6.00 S.F. |
| Germany       | 2.30 D    | Mexico      | 45.50 D | Switzerland  | 2.20 S.F. |
| Ghana         | 4.00 G    | Morocco     | 5.50 D  | Taiwan       | 0.900 T   |
| Great Britain | 45 P      | Netherlands | 2.50 D  | Turkey       | 1.500 Do  |
| Greece        | 70 D      | Nigeria     | 170 K   | U.A.E.       | 6.50 D    |
| India         | 115 B     |             |         | U.S. M.L.    | 97.50 B   |
|               |           |             |         | Yugoslavia   | 150 Y     |

## Mondale Names Ferraro As His Running Mate

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
ST. PAUL, Minnesota — Walter F. Mondale, the likely presidential nominee of the Democratic Party, announced Thursday he has chosen Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York as his running mate. It was the first time a woman has been chosen to run for vice president on the ticket of a major U.S. party.

"I looked for the best vice president and I found her," Mr. Mondale said at a press conference at the Minnesota state capital.

"Like most Americans, she's worked hard for everything that she's achieved," he said. "She has a strong family life, deep religious convictions, and working Americans of average income will find in her a vice president who knows them and who will fight for them."

"History speaks to us today. Our founders said to us, 'We the people, not just the rich or men or white, but all of us,' he said.

Ms. Ferraro, 48, said her selection "says a lot about where the country has come and about where we want to go."

"America's history is about doors being opened," she said. "There is an electricity in the air, an excitement, a sense of new possibilities and of pride."

The Democratic National Convention opens Monday in San Francisco, and the delegates are expected to accept the Mondale-Ferraro ticket to challenge President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush in the fall campaign.

The Democratic national chairman, Charles T. Manatt, said he thought the dramatic choice might make the difference in the campaign. Recent polls have shown Mr. Mondale trailing Mr. Reagan.

But a poll taken earlier this year by The New York Times and CBS News, and another conducted last week by The Washington Post and ABC News, indicated the presence of a woman on the ticket could be of no advantage to the Democrats.

The Post-ABC poll, for example, showed that 15 percent of those surveyed said they would be more likely to vote for Mr. Mondale in that event, while 15 percent said they would be less likely to do so.

Mr. Mondale had used his lengthy vice presidential selection process to expand the search beyond the traditional group of white male politicians. He interviewed three women, two black men, a Hispanic man and a white man.

His decision to disclose his choice in advance of the convention was extremely rare. He notified Ms. Ferraro by phone Wednesday. She immediately accepted the offer and flew overnight to Minnesota for the news conference.

She had mounted something of a campaign to get the post, and prominent women leaders had sought to pressure Mr. Mondale in recent weeks on her behalf.

Mr. Mondale's rivals for the nomination and other prominent Democrats praised the announcement of Ms. Ferraro as his running mate. But Republicans were quick to attack her on the issue of suitability for office.

Senator Gary Hart said, "Geraldine Ferraro would make an excellent vice presidential nominee, and her selection is a significant advance for women in American politics."

But he repeated his intention to seek the nomination at the Democratic convention.

"The selection of a running mate will give the delegates an additional opportunity to judge Mr. Mondale, but in the end, I believe the delegates at the convention will base their decision on which presidential candidate has the best chance to better," said a Latin American diplomat, who did not wish to be identified. He gets paid in dollars.

Since 1980, the U.S. dollar has had its ups and downs on the international market. It continued its rise this week, reaching record highs against most major European currencies.

Overall, the dollar has appreciated 35 percent against an index of 15 other major currencies from industrialized countries, according to Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. That means that while Americans can make their dollars go further abroad, foreigners can buy less with their money in the United States.

For many people in the French Embassy, whose salaries are paid into their French bank accounts in francs, "We've been getting less dollars, yes, much less," said Miss Spengler, the press attaché. "We generally lose. I think that so far we are earning less in absolute quantity than we did under the Carter administration."

French diplomats are allowed to transfer their money at a special "diplomatic exchange rate" set by the French Ministry of Finance, which compensates somewhat for the fluctuations, Miss Spengler said. But "the situation is tough when the dollar is high," she said. "Not everyone here is complaining, but everyone feels the crunch."

The British are cushioned somewhat by the dollar fluctuations, because whenever the British pound declines in value 10 percent over three



Walter F. Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro were flanked by their spouses in the Minnesota House of Representatives after Mr. Mondale announced that he asked Ms. Ferraro to run on the Democratic ticket with him in November.

## Moscow Gives Bonn Warning On Arms

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Thursday that it had warned West Germany against developing its own strategic aircraft and long-range missiles. It insisted that Bonn observe arms restrictions imposed at the end of World War II.

An official memorandum, delivered Tuesday in Bonn, asserted that the Soviet Union expected West Germany "to take this address most seriously and to weigh carefully all those negative consequences that would inevitably arise" should it take advantage of the decision by its West European allies to lift a ban on West German production of such weapons.

The West European Union, which comprises seven North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries, decided last month to lift the ban, which was one of the last remaining arms restrictions imposed on the defeated Nazi Germany at the 1945 Potsdam conference.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Vladimir Lomeiko, said the Western decision contradicted agreements reached by the wartime allies. He said the Soviet Union intended to act "either together with others, or, if necessary unilaterally" to make sure that these agreements were not violated.

Moscow also made representations to its wartime allies, the United States, Britain and France. Other approaches were made to Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, all members of the West European Union.

(West Germany replied to the Soviet statement Thursday by accusing Moscow of hypocrisy. The Associated Press reported from Bonn. A statement given to Ambassador Vladimir S. Semenov said West Germany "has given a clear, absolute and, in contrast to Soviet behavior, never-vinted declaration of renunciation of force."

[Government sources said it was the first time the Soviet Union had delivered such a memorandum since the two countries signed a 1970 treaty to normalize relations. In its reply, Bonn repeated its intention not to build conventional missiles or bombers, and said this intent had not been changed.]

According to the text of the Soviet demarche, which was made public by the press agency Tass, Moscow asserted that Bonn's assurances that it was not going to exploit the Western decision "do not change the substance of the matter."

"Whenever West Germany has had any restrictions lifted," it said, "it has used it to build up its military potential which has long exceeded the sensible defense needs of the federal republic."

"West Germany is securing the possibility to develop and deploy its own long-range offensive weapons, capable of posing a threat to the security not only of its neighbors but also of distant states," it said.

It linked "this new dangerous step" to the deployment in West Germany of NATO medium-range nuclear missiles, which it described as "strategic American first strike" arms directed at the Soviet bloc.

The demarche said Bonn's decisions were in "direct contradiction" to its public pronouncements, giving rise "to a legitimate question about the aims and direction" of West German policy.

It should be recalled in this connection, the statement said, "that involving on the Federal Republic of Germany, as one of the legal heirs to the former Reich, is the commitment, established by the Potsdam agreement, that no threat to neighboring states or the world

## Britain Expels 2 Nigerian Diplomats, Bars Envoy for Role in Abduction

By Jo Thomas

New York Times Service

LONDON — Britain said Thursday it has expelled two Nigerian diplomats and ordered two Nigerian diplomats to leave the country.

The ambassador, or high commissioner, General Haidu Hananiya, had flown to Lagos on Wednesday night after meeting with British officials.

The British authorities had wanted to question several members of the embassy staff in connection with the July 5 kidnapping of Umaru Dikko, the former Nigerian transport minister, who was found drugged and unconscious in a crate at Stansted Airport, near London.

He would not say whether the two who are being expelled were directly implicated in the kidnapping. One of them, Okon Edeh, an attaché who came to Britain in 1980, was at the airport when the crate was opened. The other, Peter Oyedele, a counselor, arrived in

## Antibodies Used in Tests To Detect Cancer Earlier

By Philip J. Hiltz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Doctors have reported that a new technique has been used to accurately spot cancer in a patient's lymph node that was invisible through other detection methods, including direct examination during surgery.

The discovery of the cancer came by accident in experiments with the new "monoclonal antibody" technique, which sends special radioactive antibodies through the body. The antibodies seek out cancer cells and attach themselves only to those kinds of cells. Then, the radioactive "hot spots" where the antibodies have lodged can be photographed through the use of X-rays.

Performed by the Fox Chase Cancer Center and the Wistar Institute in Philadelphia, the experiment was reported Thursday in the New England Journal of Medicine. A woman who had colon cancer was injected with the "hot" antibodies to detect the apparent spread of the cancer from her colon to her liver. To the surprise of the doctors, said Dr. Philip J. Hiltz, the antibodies had lodged in a lymph node near one of her kidneys.

The node was normal size and appeared normal even when examined during surgery because the microscopic spots of cancer were still at an early stage to be detected through X-ray techniques.

Because antibodies from breast cancer can be sent to search out breast cancer, and colon tumor antibodies can search out colon tumors, widespread early diagnosis of cancers may soon be possible with the technique, Dr. Moldofsky said.

The technique involves taking a sample of tumor cells, putting them in mice, which produce antibodies against the cells, and then growing cells from the mice in glass dishes. The mouse cells, when fused with a kind of cancer cell that never dies, will produce cells with antibodies that attach to the specific type of cancer cell originally taken from a person, and not to other kinds of cells.

In the same issue of the medical journal, Dr. Gordon D. Luk and Dr. Stephen B. Baylin of Johns Hopkins School of Medicine in Baltimore reported finding in 13 patients elevated amounts of an enzyme that is associated with the formation of colon and rectal cancer.

The removal of the enzyme, ornithine decarboxylase, has already been shown to halt the growth of colon and rectal cancer in tissue culture and in animal tests, but not in humans. Dr. Luk and Dr. Baylin said they have found that in people with intestinal polyps, a precancerous condition, the level of the enzyme is about double the level in people without the polyps.

Dr. Luk said he hoped the work would lead to a diagnostic "marker" that would allow early detection of the disease.

## Pro-Syria Groups Clash In Lebanon; 12 Killed

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Battles raged Thursday in northern Lebanon for the second consecutive day between two pro-Syrian factions, Damascus sent a special envoy to the region in an effort to end the conflict.

Police said 12 people were killed and 15 wounded in clashes in the district of Koura between followers of former President Suleiman Frangieh and the militia of the National Syrian Social Party.

Artillery, rockets and heavy machine guns were used in the exchanges, which occurred in 10 villages and the town of Amroun, the capital of the district, about 25 miles (40 kilometers) north of Beirut. Shells fell on the coastal highway just south of the port of Tripoli in Lebanon.

The state-run Beirut Radio said two furniture factories were ablaze

## Ferraro: A Classic Liberal Candidate But Even Her Friends Fear She May Lack Experience

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Geraldine A. Ferraro has won the respect of her Democratic colleagues in the House of Representatives since entering national politics six years ago. But her critics point to a lack of experience, notably in foreign affairs.

Even Ms. Ferraro's backers say privately that she lacks the seasoning to deal with the glare of attention that is focused on a national political figure and that her answers are often not completely thought out.

For example, in answer to a question Wednesday, she said flatly that the United States would commit troops in the Gulf if U.S. interests were involved. Walter F. Mondale, in contrast, has a carefully hedged position on the Gulf war.

Ms. Ferraro acknowledges that there is some truth to the assertion that her sex, rather than her qualifications, is the principal reason she was chosen as Mr. Mondale's running mate. "I would not be considered for vice president if my name were Gerald Ferraro," she has said.

But she brings some hard-nosed, old-fashioned assets to the ticket. She is a Roman Catholic and the daughter of Italian immigrants. That cannot hurt Mr. Mondale in his attempt to win back for the Democrats their old New Deal working class, ethnic base.

Ms. Ferraro, 48, was born in Newburgh, New York, and moved to the South Bronx with her mother and older brother after her father died when she was 8 years old. The

## Mitterrand Announces Plan for Referendums

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

PARIS — President François Mitterrand, seeking to head off opposition charges that his government has limited personal freedom, announced Thursday that he would seek a constitutional amendment permitting national referendums on issues involving "public liberties."

Mr. Mitterrand also announced that the government would withdraw a bill on reorganizing France's private schools and replace it with another during special parliamentary sessions this summer.

In a nationwide address on television and radio, Mr. Mitterrand said he would propose a revision of the constitution that would allow a president to call a referendum "on the great questions that concern these precious, inalienable possessions that are our public liberties."

The change in the constitution, the president said, would be submitted to the nation for ratification by a referendum in September.

The announcements appeared to be an attempt to reverse the political momentum that has placed the government in the position of having to argue that it is not smothering personal freedoms. It has been placed in an increasingly defensive position since a demonstration by about one million people last month protesting proposed private school reorganization.

Although the opposition-controlled Senate specifically called for a referendum on the school issue, Mr. Mitterrand clearly avoided saying that this was his intention. Rather, it seemed he was prepared to make concessions to the private school supporters in a revised bill that would defuse the fierce opposition, and make a referendum unnecessary.

The risks for Mr. Mitterrand, whose term runs until 1988, did not appear unusually great. It was unlikely that there would be substantial opposition either within the



François Mitterrand

## Strong Dollar Pinching Some Diplomats in U.S.

By Caryle Murphy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Danielle Spengler says she and her French colleagues have to be a bit more careful about how they spend their paychecks.

Charles Anson of the British Embassy comments on how, three or four years ago, people could save money "on a posting in Washington, but now it's more difficult." West German and Japanese diplomats agree that economic times are not as good as they used to be.

Diplomats from several countries are feeling the pinch because their salaries are paid at home, in their local currencies. When they transfer money to the United States, they get fewer dollars than they used to because of the steady rise of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies.

But these envoys, most of whom are representatives of major U.S. allies in Western Europe, with industrialized economies and strong currencies, appear to be in the minority.

The majority of envoys in the city are paid in U.S. currency at a predetermined fixed salary. Nepal, Botswana, India, Israel, Argentina, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia are among the nations that follow the procedure.

"The rising dollar, if anything, gives us the same purchasing power as the Americans," said Yossef Yaskov, an Israeli Embassy spokesman. "Paradoxically, diplomats from countries which are not as rich as Europeans have fared

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- Dustin Hoffman joins cyclists of the Tour de France to soak up atmosphere for a new role. Samuel Abt reports. Page 7.

# In Warsaw, an Unwanted Trial

## Polish Dissident Looking for Forum to Discredit Regime

By Michael T. Kaufman  
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Since martial law was imposed in Poland in December 1981, letters smuggled out of prison by Adam Michnik, an adviser to Solidarity, have helped sustain hope in the outlawed movement.

Mr. Michnik is scheduled to go on trial Friday. It is a trial that the authorities tried to avoid by offering him freedom and the right to go abroad. It is a trial that Mr. Michnik demanded.

The smuggled letters by Mr. Michnik, 38, have been copied by hand, typed, mimeographed or printed in clandestine shops. They have been widely read and discussed.

The letters analyze the impasse in which the people and the government seem unable to move forward or to influence each other. They review what he sees as the mistakes of Solidarity. At times, they accuse the Roman Catholic Church of immidity in defending political prisoners.

From the prison cell he shares with three men convicted of common crimes, Mr. Michnik has continued the debate between state and society, the debate that General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, tried to suppress when he ordered troops into the streets on the night of Dec. 12, 1981.

Most of all, Mr. Michnik has insisted on his day in court to answer charges that he was "preparing to demolish the system by force." Last month, the military court for the Warsaw district set the trial date for him and three others.

One of the co-defendants is Jacek Kuron, 50, who was Mr. Michnik's mentor. For 20 years, Mr. Kuron tried to democratize Poland's institutions, first from within the ruling Communist Party and then from without — from jails, factories and Solidarity meetings.

The other defendants are Henryk Wujec, 43, a physicist who was a strike leader during the emergence of Solidarity in 1980, and Zbigniew Romaszewski, 41, also a physicist, who set up Solidarity's clandestine radio station.

The four were members of a dissident group, the Workers' Self-Defense Committee, known as KOR, as well as advisers to Solidarity.

Church, party and underground sources say that the government does not really want a trial at a time when it is seeking conciliation. They say that the defendants may turn prosecutor, raising questions of law, history and honor and holding a mirror up to their accusers.

Mr. Michnik wrote from prison last fall: "The trial cannot discredit us, but it can discredit them."

The case has become an embarrassment for the government. Over the last eight months, it has been negotiating with church leaders and representatives of the United Nations to find a way to release the four, along with seven other prisoners, who are Solidarity leaders detained without formal charges.

The 11 are the most widely known prisoners in Poland. Their detention overshadows that of 500 others who, the church says, are in prison only because of political activity.

From Poland's point of view, the detention of the 11 is a key obstacle to persuading the United States to drop its economic sanctions.

The Polish leadership hoped that once the 11 were released, perhaps as part of an amnesty to mark the 40th anniversary on July 22 of the Polish Communist government, the United States would lift its sanctions and its opposition to Poland's membership in the International Monetary Fund.

Thereafter, in Poland's hopes, Western credits and investment would be resumed, leading to an easing of the sense of crisis.

The Polish leadership did not, however, take into account Mr. Michnik and his refusal to negotiate with a government he considers illegitimate over an arrest he considers groundless.

Some of his thoughts were in his most recent letter sent out of Mokotow Prison. Published June 7 in Mass Weekly, an underground publication, it refers to the local elections of June 17, which the authorities sought to portray as a step toward democracy.

"Before elections were to be held, the Communists tried to involve me personally," Mr. Michnik said in the letter. "They decided to set free the 11 prisoners, people kept in cells for two and a half years under false accusations, if we would agree to give up political activity for another two and a half years or leave Poland."

"Since I have not authorized anyone to be a mediator in my relations with the wardens, since, being a prisoner, I do not feel myself called on to take part in any negotiations, since my freedom cannot be subject to any bargain, and since I want a trial where I can prove my innocence, I refused any part in the discussions. My friends responded in the same way, rejecting the possibility of buying their freedom for the price of a capitulation."

His first letter, written two months after his detention, assessed the government's declaration of martial law as an act of self-preservation.

"On the night of Dec. 12, the Communist elite decided desperately to defend its position as a ruling class," he wrote. "Its status as an elite had become endangered not only in Poland but in the whole Communist bloc. The December military coup was not intended to revive the idea of a Communist utopia. It was an anti-workers' counterrevolution, organized in the name of the conservative interests of the ancient regime."

The assessment has the tone of the old left intelligentsia, a heritage that Mr. Michnik acquired through birth. He is the son of Oskas Szechter, a prewar Polish Communist who spent time in prison. He uses the name of his mother, Helena Michnik, a historian.

Mr. Michnik studied history at the Universities of Warsaw and Poznan. He was arrested the first time during student protests in 1968 and again in 1977 with Mr. Kuron and eight other KOR organizers who were establishing links to workers' groups.

## Dock Strike in Britain Intensifies; 54 Ports Closed

By Michael Getler  
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The British luxury liners Queen Elizabeth 2 and Canberra will not be able to dock at their home port of Southampton but will be diverted to Cherbourg, France, it was announced Thursday as Britain's dock strike spread to more ports and tightened its grip on virtually all British sea trade.

Now in its third day, the strike by more than 35,000 dockworkers has closed down about 54 ports, which normally handle 70 percent of British imports and exports that move by sea. Union officials said they were shooting for a 100-percent blockade.

The walkout, which seemed to take the British government and the public by surprise, has further heightened labor, financial and political tensions in Britain. It comes on top of an 18-week coal miners' strike that still seems far from settlement and at a time when the British pound has plunged to record low levels.

The government is raising interest rates to try to stem the pound's decline. In 1972, a 10-week dock strike cut all British exports by one-third and led to a state of emergency being declared by the former conservative prime minister, Edward Heath.

Authorities said Thursday that Britain has ample reserves of many commodities, and it might take several weeks to run out, but businessmen and the Chambers of Commerce Association were forecasting serious effects on trade if the strike goes on much longer.

"A dock strike in a couple of weeks is going to have much more impact than 17 weeks of a miners' strike," the association said.

Share prices on the London Stock Exchange dropped Thursday to their lowest level since Jan. 4, and at one point the stock index made the largest single one-day decline in the last 10 years before recovering.

On Wednesday, British banks in-



PARIS BOMBING — A bomb exploded Thursday morning outside the Paris headquarters of the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs, a private research center. A leftist guerrilla group known as Direct Action claimed responsibility for the attack. The bomb heavily damaged the front of the building, but no injuries were reported.

creased their prime lending rates by two percentage points, one of the sharpest single increases ever, to 12 percent, and mortgage rates are expected to go up Friday by two and a quarter percentage points.

The dock strike is an indirect outgrowth of the miners' job action. The port workers' dispute began after the nationalized British Steel Corp. used nonunion contract labor to unload iron ore at one of its plants, which was picketed by striking miners.

Aside from shutting the big ports of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow, Hull and many others covered by the main dockworkers' contract, officials from the larger Transport and General Workers Union said they would try to broaden the strike to other smaller ports.

In related developments, the National Union of Seamen said that it would move to ban cargo trucks from Britain's fleet of 24 state-run Sealink ferries that cross the English Channel.

This action reflects still another issue, because the union is seeking to challenge plans of the conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to turn these vessels over to private ownership.

While passenger service for tourists trying to cross the Channel has not been seriously affected thus far, how long that will last is uncertain, and shipping officials said the back-up of trucks at channel ports could be chaotic.

The dock strike may well have injected new enthusiasm into the miners, whose delegates to a special convention voted unanimously Thursday to continue the long and bitter walkout.

The increase in interest rates did appear to halt the slide of the pound Thursday, and in a parliamentary debate, Mrs. Thatcher blamed the industrial strikes for Britain's economic woes. Neil Kinnock, leader of the opposition Labor Party, said Mrs. Thatcher always blames everyone but herself for economic problems.

## Research Links Bourbon to Male Sex Problems

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — Plant hormones found in bourbon have the same physiological effect as the female hormone estrogen, and may explain why heavy drinking men develop feminine characteristics, a University of Pittsburgh researcher said.

The plant hormones are found in corn, from which bourbon is made, Judith Gavaler, a research associate, said Wednesday. The findings by Ms. Gavaler and four colleagues are the latest of a 12-year series of studies on the links between heavy drinking and feminization. Earlier, researchers had found that many alcoholics suffer from impotence, loss of facial hair and lower levels of the male hormone testosterone.

In experiments, bourbon affected female laboratory rats much like estrogen, stimulating the growth of the uterus and Fallopian tubes and decreasing the rats' levels of gonadotropin, a hormone that acts on the testes or ovaries to promote production of sex hormones.

## South Korean General Dies in Helicopter Crash

The Associated Press

SEOUL — General Kim Hong Nam, one of the South Korean Army's top three field commanders, was killed Thursday in a helicopter crash, the Defense Ministry announced.

Three other men aboard the aircraft died and three were reported seriously injured in the crash, which occurred about 125 miles (200 kilometers) southeast of Seoul.

## New Fighting in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

Beirut and its suburbs during the past week.

Private radio stations reported that Mr. Franjeh's militia, the 600-member Marada Brigade, attacked the offices of the National Syrian Social Party and ordered the occupants to surrender. The party's defenders were putting up stiff resistance in the main square of Amman, a mainly Greek Orthodox town, the radio stations said.

Mr. Franjeh's private radio station, Voice of Free Unified Lebanon, said the Marada Brigade acted decisively against those seeking to cause unrest in the north. The station, based in the mountain resort of Ehden, accused unnamed Israeli agents of fomenting division.

The National Syrian Social Party, in a statement released to the press, accused a relative of Mr. Franjeh of mounting the attacks and said the Marada Brigade did not observe a cease-fire arranged Wednesday night.

According to accounts in the Beirut press Thursday, the fighting broke out when two National Syrian Social Party officials were stopped at a roadblock manned by pro-Franjeh gunmen. They were reportedly shot, wounded and detained.

A special Syrian emissary, Brigadier General Mohammed al-Kholi, arrived Thursday in Ehden and held a two-hour meeting with Mr. Franjeh in what Beirut Radio said was an attempt to end the violence.

General Kholi is adviser on security matters to President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, whose friendship with the Franjeh family goes back many years.

Mr. Franjeh is the only leading Christian Maronite who has been consistent in his support for the Syrians. In 1976, when in office, he invited Syrian troops to come to Lebanon to help him against an alliance between Palestinian guerrillas and Lebanese leftists, who were fighting his regime.

Mr. Franjeh fell out with other Maronite leaders when his eldest son, Toni, was killed six years ago in a raid by the Phalange Party.

26 Bombs Explode in Corsica

Reuters

AJACCIO, Corsica — Twenty-six bombs exploded Wednesday night in Corsica, bringing to about 300 the number of bombings this year on the French island.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR

5 Rue Daunou, PARIS  
Just tell the taxi driver "bank too doo doo"



Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro told an audience in San Francisco on Wednesday night that "Ronald Reagan does not have a single foreign policy success to his name."

## Mondale Chooses Ferraro As Running Mate on Ticket

(Continued from Page 1)

whole country will have the chance to know Gerry Ferraro and to appreciate her extraordinary ability." "She is extremely well qualified," he said, "and her selection is a tribute to the thoughtful and careful search process undertaken in the past five weeks by our president-to-be, Walter Mondale."

President Ronald Reagan said Thursday he was "looking forward to running against the Democratic ticket," but declined to comment on Mr. Mondale's choice of Ms. Ferraro.

Later, on a trip to Kentucky, Mr. Reagan was asked if he did not see Mr. Mondale's decision as historic. Mr. Reagan replied, "Yeah, like appointing Sandra Day O'Connor to the Supreme Court."

Republicans were quick to criticize the choice. A spokesman for the Reagan campaign, John Buckle, said that the choice of Ms. Ferraro was "a woman's movement in the United States. If the party lost in November, she argued, the loss would be blamed on the presence of a woman on the ticket."

Ms. Ferraro's husband, John Zaccaro, a real estate developer, said from their New York City home that he fully supported his wife's candidacy.

"She's terrific," he said. "We're going to do what we have to do to win."

(AP, UPI)

2 Polish Sailors Defect

United Press International

TORONTO — Two Polish sailors defected here Wednesday, a spokesman for the Polish Canadian Congress said.

## U.S. Suspects Moscow Of Olympics Campaign

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department has said that it suspects the Soviet Union of being behind the mailing of racist leaflets to the national Olympic committees of at least four nations.

The leaflets, mailed from Washington suburbs to Zimbabwe, Sri Lanka, South Korea and Malaysia, threaten violence against black or Asian athletes at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles this summer. They bear no signatures except for a cartoon insignia of a white-robed horseman over the caption "Ku-Klux Klan."

On Wednesday, the State Department spokesman, Alan D. Romberg, said that an investigation of the mailings allowed him to issue a "preliminary opinion" that did not accuse the Russians directly but made it clear that the Reagan administration believes the leaflets were conceived in Moscow.

Mr. Romberg said that he did not know whether the leaflets had prompted any of the countries involved to consider withdrawing their teams.

"The matter is still under investigation," he said, "but we can give a preliminary opinion that the leaflet sent to Zimbabwe, of which we have the original, was not written by a native English speaker." It "contains errors in grammar and syntax that a native speaker would not make," he said.

"The thrust of the leaflets, that a threat exists for Olympic athletes from U.S. extremists, dovetails neatly with the Soviet justification for their withdrawal," Mr. Romberg said.

## Russia Demands Strict Agenda for Space Arms Talks

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union on Thursday said it still has not received a positive response to its proposal for space weapons talks with the United States and said the serious talks would be impossible unless Washington agreed to its proposed agenda.

The latest Soviet position, distributed by Tass in advance of publication Friday in Pravda, made it clear the Kremlin was not satisfied with U.S. assertions that Washington would send a negotiating team to Vienna in September, as proposed by Moscow, without preconditions.

It made no mention of diplomatic efforts that the United States has said were under way to find a compromise between Soviet insistence on including only space weapons on the agenda of the proposed talks and the White House's desire to raise other arms issues as well.

"It is common knowledge that serious talks are impossible if it is not clear what precisely the sides are going to discuss and to reach agreement upon," Tass said. "In other words, what is needed first and foremost is the mutual understanding of the sides on the subject matter of the talks."

The State Department released copies of the leaflet received by Zimbabwe that bore the headline "The Olympics — for the Whites Only!" At the bottom of the leaflet was a professional-looking cartoon of a chimpanzee hung by a noose, with a placard on his chest bearing a racial epithet.

Mr. Romberg noted that the leaflet's emblem, "Ku-Klux Klan," included a hyphen that is not part of the normal spelling of the group's name. He also said that the various rival Klan organizations in the United States usually identify themselves by their full names, such as the "Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan."

■ Soviet Denial

The Soviet press agency Tass condemned as an "unpardonable lie" the suggestion that Moscow was behind threats sent to Third World athletes planning to compete at the Olympics. Reuters reported Thursday from Moscow.

Tass said the White House was working with the Ku Klux Klan to cover up its anti-Olympic activities with slander against the Soviet Union.

■ Turkey Withdraws Cyclists

Turkey has withdrawn its two-man cycling team from the Olympics because of fears that they could be attacked by Armenian extremists during road races, Reuters reported from Ankara.

An Armenian guerrilla group has threatened to attack governments and organizations helping the Turkish team. A Turkish sports official said a group of security experts that had visited Los Angeles had returned satisfied and that no other Turkish sportsmen were affected.

## Bonn Given Soviet Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

at large should ever come from German soil. This commitment must be observed unconditionally."

Asked what Moscow would do if Bonn started to produce strategic aircraft and long-range missiles, Mr. Lomeiko said that the Soviet reaction "will depend on the way the situation shapes up." He added that the Russians "cannot forget the lessons" of World War II.

Relations between Bonn and Moscow have been cool. Over the past few months, Soviet news organizations have mounted a campaign against West Germany that has included charges of "revanchism," "militarism" and a revival of Nazism.

Typical was a cartoon published Thursday in the Communist Party daily newspaper Pravda depicting a goose-stepping German demanding a return to pre-World War II frontiers, with a shadow of Hitler in the background.

Perhaps the most significant emotional element in the campaign is focused on the presence in West Germany of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Italian Minister Resigns in P-2 Scandal

ROME (Reuters) — Budget Minister Pietro Longo, implicitly linked by a parliamentary report to the illegal P-2 Masonic Lodge, resigned Thursday, the Italian news agency ANSA said.

Mr. Longo, leader of the Social Democratic Party, which forms a small but vital part of the five-party coalition government, gave his notice to Prime Minister Bettino Craxi. The agency said Mr. Craxi had accepted the resignation and would assume the responsibilities of budget minister for an interim period.

After meeting Mr. Craxi, Mr. Longo said, "I have done what I had to do in the face of a situation which otherwise could have gone to pieces with very serious risks for our institutions." Commentators said his resignation removed the greatest obstacle to the 11-month-old government's staying in office. Mr. Longo, 48, had been under heavy political fire after his name appeared on a list of members of the P-2 lodge.

### German Printers Approve Agreement

STUTTGART (UPI) — Members of the West German printers' union have voted to accept formally an agreement that ended a 13-week newspaper strike for a shorter work week, the union announced Thursday.

It said that 60.8 percent of the 40,011 printers voting approved a compromise formula providing for a 38.5-hour work week beginning next April instead of the 35-hour week the union had struck for. The printers are currently working 40 hours a week.

The agreement also grants workers an immediate 3.3-percent pay increase and another 2.2 percent increase in April.

### UN Secretary, Gromyko Open Talks

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary-general of the United Nations, held a first round of discussions Thursday with Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, on the possibility of a negotiated settlement to the Afghanistan conflict.

No details of the talks were available. Tass, the Soviet press agency, reported only that the two men had met. The Russians have not officially confirmed that the main subject of the UN chief's visit is Afghanistan. Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who is expected to meet with President Konstantin U. Chernenko before leaving Moscow on Friday, had said earlier he would also discuss problems in the Middle East and might raise the issue of Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident.

### Kuwait Signs Arms Deal With Russia

KUWAIT (AP) — Kuwait and the Soviet Union have initiated a multi-million-dollar arms deal that opens the way for Soviet experts to come to Kuwait for the first time to train military personnel, it was reported here Thursday.

The deal highlighted the current visit of Kuwait's defense minister, Sheikh Salem al-Sabah, Moscow at the head of a military delegation. Informal sources said the deal comprises surface-to-air missiles, in addition to counter unmanned types of military hardware.

The newspaper Al-Qabas quoted the sheikh as saying that the agreement does not give the Russians any military facilities in Kuwaiti territory or waters. According to the deal, as reported by Al-Qabas, Soviet military experts will be stationed in Kuwait to assemble military equipment, operate them and train Kuwaiti personnel.

### Taiwan Coal Mine Toll Reaches 99

TAIPEI (Reuters) — Rescuers have brought to the surface the bodies of 99 miners killed in a fire in a coal mine, police reported Thursday.

Twenty-two survivors have been found, some of them suffering from carbon monoxide poisoning. Rescuers were still searching the Mei-Shan pit at Juifang. Police said three or four more workers might still be in the mine, bringing the total number of those trapped by the fire to 124 or 125. The government has ordered all 110 mines on the island closed for safety checks. The fire was the second mine disaster in Taiwan in three weeks.

### Bonn Aide Cautions U.S. on Pressure

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — Defense Minister Manfred Wörner of West Germany signed an agreement Thursday for the purchase and deployment of U.S.-built Patriot and German-French Roland anti-aircraft missiles. But he warned the United States against trying to browbeat Western Europe into spending more on defense.

Mr. Wörner said U.S. critics of allied spending levels should drop the notion "that you are doing us a favor" by stationing U.S. troops and weapons in Europe. "We are also doing you a favor," he said. "The United States without Europe would lose the base of its world position, perhaps even the basis of its own freedom."

Commenting on the U.S. Senate's demand last month for more European spending, Mr. Wörner added, "If we now increase in our country the contributions, we have to live with the accusations of many that we do it under American pressure, that we are no more sovereign in our decisions. If you want to create anti-Americanism, this is the way to do it." (Reuters, AP, UPI)

### Opposition Rebuffs Sandinist Move

MANAGUA (UPI) — The Nicaraguan government has increased media access time for opposition parties in the November elections but they have maintained their refusal to participate unless a two-year state of emergency is lifted.

Nicaragua's 50-member Council of State, an appointed legislative body dominated by the ruling Sandinist Front, announced Tuesday that access would be increased for the Nov. 4 elections for a president, vice president and 90-member Constituent Assembly.

The concession extended daily time allowed each party from 15 to 22 minutes on television and from 30 to 45 minutes on radio during the July 31-Oct. 31 campaign period. But a coalition of the Social Christian, Social Democratic and Liberal Constitutional parties and labor and business groups rejected the concession Wednesday. The state of emergency law bans political rallies and provides for media censorship.

### U.S. Shuttle Flight Set for August

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said Thursday it would combine the space shuttle Discovery's first and second flights into a single mission to be launched Aug. 24.

By flying a combined mission, a spokesman said, NASA will eliminate one flight and keep the remaining shuttle schedule on track. The flights are scheduled to accelerate to a rate of one launch a month in October. The first attempt to launch Discovery was cancelled June 25, nine minutes before liftoff, because of a faulty computer.

### For the Record

Poland will not return to the International Labor Organization until the United Nations-affiliated group changes its attitude, a Foreign Ministry official said Thursday. The ILO said last month that the banning of the Solidarity union infringed on the rights of workers. (Reuters)

A U.S. Air Force C-141 transport crashed Thursday in Sicily, killing all nine people aboard, Italian Air Force officials said. Police said a fire started in one of the plane's four jet engines shortly after takeoff. (UPI)

Britain and China concluded their 18th round of formal negotiations Thursday on the future of Hong Kong. The next round will be July 24-25. (Reuters)

Violent thunderstorms swept East and West Germany late Wednesday and early Thursday. One man died when struck by lightning and two other people were killed in accidents caused by the storm. (AP)

Belgian employers and unions agreed Thursday to cut the 40-hour workweek by 36 minutes in each of the next two years, without loss of pay, to reduce unemployment. (Reuters)

Plans to exhume the body of the Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the assassinated opposition leader, to determine if he was shot twice, have been abandoned by the commission investigating his assassination, it was announced Thursday. Mr. Aquino's family opposed exhumation. (UPI)

A car bomb exploded Thursday in Durban, South Africa, killing four black persons and injuring 13 persons. Police blamed a similar attack April 3 on the African National Congress, an outlawed black nationalist group. (UPI)

Spain's northwestern region of Galicia was disrupted Thursday by a 24-hour general strike protesting government plans to streamline shipbuilding. (AP)

Poland's vice foreign minister, Ernest Kuczn, arrived Thursday in Beijing on the highest-level political mission from Poland in more than 20 years. (AP)

John Z. De Loreau's judge dismissed on Thursday a charge that the automaker traveled to California to engage in a narcotics enterprise. U.S. District Judge Robert Takasugi left intact eight counts and ordered the cocaine conspiracy case to proceed in Los Angeles. (AP)

James Troiano, 18, was indicted Wednesday in the mutilation slaying on June 17 of Gary Lanwers, 17, a grand jury in Suffolk County, New York, charged Mr. Troiano, allegedly a member of a group devoted to devil worship, with second-degree murder. (UPI)

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## Several of Jackson's Positions Ruled Him Out, Mondale Says

By Milton Coleman  
and Paul Taylor  
Washington Post Service

NORTH OAKS, Minnesota — Walter F. Mondale said Thursday that the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson's positions on several issues had ruled him out as a vice-presidential running mate.

But Mr. Mondale, in a television interview, stopped short of repudiating Mr. Jackson, as several Jewish leaders had recommended.

In a conciliatory statement, Mr. Jackson said that Mr. Mondale's decision "does not do any injury to our relationship."

Mr. Jackson created a political squall when he said in a Los Angeles Times interview Tuesday that if Mr. Mondale were serious about naming a black as his running mate he would have had Mr. Jackson at the head of his list.

In the interview, Mr. Jackson also complained that he felt victimized by Jewish leaders who want "to make me a pariah" and "attempt to separate me from the masses."

He also condemned what he called the "Aryan arrogance" of the press and attacked "white women" in the National Organization for Women for appropriating his demand that the Democratic Party ticket include a woman.

Mr. Mondale, in comments

made before his announcement Thursday that he had chosen Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York as his running mate, said: "I intend to pick the best person I can find who's compatible, whose selection speaks for my vision of our future, and there are sufficient differences between Reverend Jackson and myself that I can't do that."

Mr. Mondale's press secretary, Maxine Isaacs, cited Mr. Jackson's support for a Palestinian homeland, his willingness to hold negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization and his call for a 20-percent cut in the U.S. military budget.

Ms. Isaacs said that Mr. Mondale and Mr. Jackson "share some common objectives in terms of domestic policy."

"He's not going to write anybody out of the party, including Jesse Jackson," she said of Mr. Mondale. "But at the same time he feels that these statements are quite offensive."

Ms. Isaacs declined to specify which statements Mr. Mondale found distasteful. She also strongly hinted that Mr. Jackson was developing a credibility problem with the Mondale campaign because of an apparent pattern of controversial published statements, followed by disclaimers and then other similar statements.

"We'd been saying we'll take him at his word," Ms. Isaacs said. "He says he wants a unified convention. He says he wants a Democratic election victory in the fall. But it becomes increasingly difficult."

Mr. Jackson said later that Mr. Mondale had telephoned him at his home Wednesday because "he did not want me to be blind-sided" by television interview. Mr. Jackson said he and Mr. Mondale had a "good and healthy conversation" about the vice presidency and about the convention, "which is to be held next week."

"I am not offended to be rejected," Mr. Jackson said. "We do have different points of view, and I respect our differences. The positive side is that in order to be rejected, you first must be considered, and ours is a struggle for consideration."

■ Latest Poll Results

Mr. Mondale trails President Ronald Reagan by seven percentage points in a new Washington Post-ABC News poll. The Washington Post reported Thursday.

The findings from a poll conducted July 5-8, are substantially different from two other national polls conducted about two weeks earlier.

A Gallup Poll in late June showed Mr. Reagan with a 19-point lead over the former vice



Jesse L. Jackson

president; a New York Times-CBS News poll taken at the same time showed Mr. Reagan ahead by 15 points. Those surveys caused some observers to say that the bottom had fallen out of the Democrats' campaign even before the party had officially selected its presidential nominee.

The latest Louis Harris poll, however, showed Mr. Reagan leading by just eight points.

Polls at this early stage are not regarded as very meaningful in predicting the outcome of an election but the findings still could be of major political importance. Surveys that show the Democrats with a decent chance against Mr. Reagan could spark enthusiasm and unity among convention delegates, and the tone set at national conventions is widely regarded as important in subsequent election campaigns.

## Reagan Stresses Need To Reconcile Social Goals and Conservation

By Cass Peterson  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan angered environmentalists Wednesday by saying that the nation was making progress toward cleaner air and water but that conservation interests must be reconciled with other "legitimate social goals."

"Quality of life also means a good job, a decent place to live, accommodation for a growing population and the continued economic and technological development essential to our standard of living," Mr. Reagan said at a ceremony marking the release of a White House report on the environment.

His comments, made on Theodore Roosevelt Island in the Potomac River on the second of three days of events designed to soften criticism of his environmental policies, drew angry response from environmentalists and a sarcastic "counter-report" from Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, a Democratic presidential candidate.

"If Teddy Roosevelt were alive today," Mr. Hart said, "he'd strongly object to having his name linked with Ronald Reagan's policies of protecting polluters instead of the environment."

William D. Butler, director of the National Audubon Society, a conservationist group, called the ceremonial signing of the White House report, written by the Council on Environmental Quality, "an extraordinary event."

"The president tried to abolish that council," said Mr. Butler, who attended the ceremony. "He cut the budget from \$3 million to \$700,000. He cut personnel from 50 to 12. He fired everybody, including the secretaries."

For the last three years, environ-

mentalists have criticized the council's annual reports as politically motivated. Last year, the nonpartisan Cooservation Foodation started issuing its own annual reports on environmental trends, citing a need for "reliable, credible, objective data."

Mr. Reagan echoed the theme of this year's report, released to the press later with his signature.

"We must and will be responsible to future generations, but at the same time let us remember that quality of life means more than protection and preservation," he said, quoting Roosevelt as saying "Conservation means development as much as it does protection."

The president did not mention toxic waste or acid rain, two issues central to heated environmental controversies that have plagued his administration. He said his administration has made progress in cleaning up the environment.

"By almost any measure," Mr. Reagan said, "the air is cleaner now than it was when the Clean Air Act was passed 14 years ago. We've also seen improvement in the quality of surface water all across the country."

"Now, some are ignoring the progress that we've made in just the last few years in this," he said. "But it has continued, and it has been made."

Mr. Reagan suggested that environmental progress may be more difficult as "economic expansion and the development of new industries... intensify the competing demands on our national resources."

"We can best serve the interests of the American people and generations yet to come," he said, "by seeking to harmonize competing interests and to reconcile legitimate



President Ronald Reagan, standing in front of a statue of Theodore Roosevelt, was applauded by William Mills, a member of the Council on Environmental Quality, after he presented a White House report on the environment.

social goals. In doing these things, we'll be a trusted friend to both the environment and to the people."

Environmentalists disagreed sharply. "The president can't camouflage three and a half years of anti-environmental actions behind a three-day Howdy Doody public relations tour," a Friends of the Earth official, Bob Chlopak, said.

Mr. Reagan repeated a remark he made a day earlier during a visit to Tilghman Island, a Chesapeake Bay fishing village, saying "preservation of our environment is not a partisan challenge."

But Marian Edey, director of the League of Conservation Voters, characterized Mr. Reagan's comments as "the start of the candy-and-flowers season" and said that her group had formally endorsed Walter F. Mondale, the likely Democratic Party nominee, for president.

"This is the first time in 14 years that we will be actively campaigning against an incumbent president," she said.

## Ex-Guerrilla Says Salvador Rebels Armed By Nicaragua

By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A former Salvadoran guerrilla commander who was captured in Honduras says that virtually all the arms received by the rebel units he led came from Nicaragua.

The former guerrilla, Arquimedes Canadas — known in the rebel movement as Commander Alejandro Montenegro — also bolstered on Wednesday the Reagan administration's disputed assertions that Salvadoran guerrillas have their headquarters in Nicaragua. Mr. Canadas said that he went there secretly in 1981 and met with his top commander, the Nicaraguan Army chief of staff and four Cuban advisers.

Mr. Canadas, 29, said in an interview that in 1981 and 1982 guerrilla units under his command in San Salvador and north of the city received "99.9 percent of our arms" from Nicaragua.

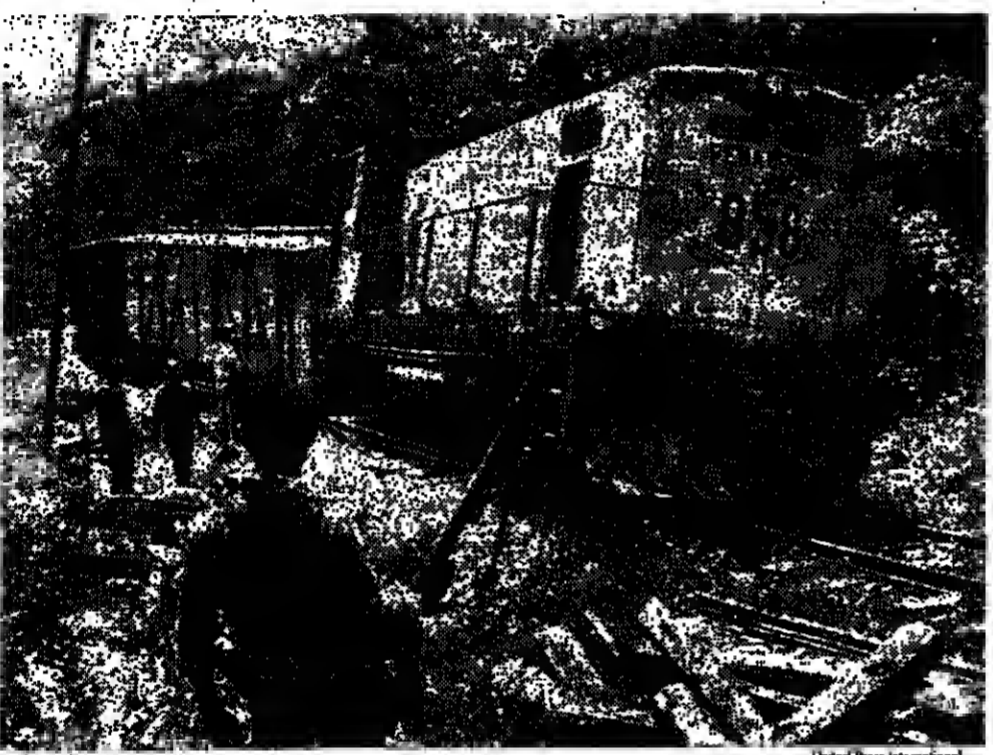
This contradicts what several guerrilla commanders, including Mr. Canadas, said in interviews at their mountain base near the Guazapa volcano in February 1982.

Armed with U.S.-made M-16 rifles, the Salvadoran rebel commanders said their weapons were either captured from government forces, bought on the black market or purchased directly from Salvadoran government officials. Only one acknowledged having gone to Nicaragua and none said they had been to Cuba.

But Mr. Canadas said Wednesday that he had been under orders from his guerrilla commander in chief to give false information in 1982 by saying that the arms were captured or purchased when in fact they had come from Managua by truck across Honduras into El Salvador.

Mr. Canadas, who was captured in August 1982 by Honduran Army units in Tegucigalpa while en route to Nicaragua, said he had gone to Cuba once and to Managua twice to meet with Joaquin Villalobos, commander in chief of the People's Revolutionary Army.

The People's Revolutionary Army is the largest of five guerrilla forces linked together under the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front.



A soldier watches over a freight train after it was stopped by a mine near Guazapa while en route to San Salvador, the capital. None of the train's six crewmen was injured. The guerrillas have declared a sabotage campaign against traffic in eastern El Salvador.

Mr. Canadas, who has been under a death sentence by Salvadoran guerrilla forces since accepting an amnesty from the Salvadoran government, was under a round-the-clock security escort arranged by the U.S. State Department. He also appeared Wednesday at a White House briefing on Central America for supporters of President Ronald Reagan.

He gave a long account of his personal falling out with Mr. Villalobos over what he said he saw as the increasing Cuban domination of the Salvadoran guerrilla movement starting in mid-1980.

Last year, Reagan administration officials who had been embarrassed when a Nicaraguan publicly recanted statements given to the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency, said they had checked out information provided by Mr. Canadas and were satisfied that it was reliable.

His current availability to oews organizations, arranged indirectly by the State Department, is an apparent effort to buttress the administration's charges that the Salvadoran guerrilla movements get aid and direction from Nicaragua.

Mr. Canadas said that in 1981 and 1982 urban commando and 200 guerrillas under his command in Guazapa received monthly arms shipments from Nicaragua that

were trucked across Honduras, hidden in false panels and floors. He said the trucks moved through the normal customs checkpoint of Las Manas at the Nicaraguan border with Honduras and the checkpoint of Amantillo at the Honduran border with El Salvador.

Since his capture, U.S. officials have said that the Honduran authorities put on major efforts to halt the relatively open flow of arms traffic on Honduran highways. U.S. military officials now contend that the outside arms flow comes from Nicaragua on nighttime air drops or in canoes or power boats operating in the Pacific coastal waters between Nicaragua and El Salvador.

■ U.S. Report Held Up

A Reagan administration draft report, arguing that Nicaragua still ships arms to Salvadoran guerrillas, is getting a second look from officials who fear it will not convince critics of the claim, according to The Associated Press.

The 35-page report was prepared by the State and Defense departments. It maintains that military shipments, with Nicaraguan collaboration, continue to flow to El Salvador by sea, air and land.

Nicaragua's alleged support for the Salvadoran guerrillas has been central to Mr. Reagan's assertion that the Salvadoran government is

the target of external Communist aggression and to justification for covert CIA aid to rebels fighting to overthrow the Nicaraguan government.

Administration officials privately predicted the release of the report in May, put a June 1984 date on the draft sent to Capitol Hill, and then said it would be issued last week.

But a State Department spokesman, Joseph Reap, said Wednesday that "there's no delay. There's never been a promise of a date. We always said we hoped to have something."

While the report says it relies "primarily upon evidence available throughout Central America and elsewhere in the public record," State Department officials, speaking anonymously, say the public information is supported by still-secret U.S. intelligence.

But one senior State Department official, who spoke on the condition he not be identified, said that, as written, the report does not provide the "smoking gun" that would provide the public with the proof of the administration's allegations.

He is understood to have argued that it not be released because it would only raise further doubts about whether the administration really knows whether the Sandinist government is supplying arms to the rebels.

## Americans Abroad Urged to Apply Early to Vote

By Robert C. Siner  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Federal voting officials are urging Americans abroad to submit applications to vote in this year's presidential election as early as possible. They also say that early registration indicates that this could be a record year for overseas participation.

Last month, the Federal Voting Assistance Program reported that spot checks of local election officials showed a 55 percent to 60 percent increase in registration and requests for ballots compared to this time in the 1980 presidential election year.

"The figures thus far this presidential election year are very encouraging," said Henry Valentino, the director of the voting assistance program.

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In 1980, 26 percent of overseas Americans voted as opposed to 20 percent in 1976. There is no direct count that separates votes of overseas citizens, but officials of the Federal Voting Assistance Program estimate that about 350,000 of them voted in 1980.

If there is a similar increase this year, it would raise the voting percentage to about 42 percent, or to about 600,000 or 700,000. In past elections, the national turnout in the United States has been between 50 percent and 55 percent.

Officials of the voting assistance program said that overseas citizens who wished to vote should use the Federal Post Card Application that is available at all embassies and consulates and from voting assistance officers on U.S. military bases.

The guidelines state as a general rule that "persons appointed to positions requiring Senate confirmation must resign from directorship positions in for-profit corporations, even when no compensation is received." They provide for exemptions "in appropriate cases" and list a number of examples, such as a directorship in an inactive corporation or in family-held real estate.

Mr. Wilson, a longtime friend of President Ronald Reagan who served for many years as a trustee of his finances, has also been the focus of recent questions about his attempts to intercede in two inter-

national criminal investigations. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which held hearings on the nomination, was advised of the Wilson exception in a letter in January from the Office of Government Ethics.

The post card should be sent to the election officials in the district in which the voter lived when he or she last resided in the United States. Addresses of local election boards are contained in the Voting Assistance Guide. All embassies, consulates and voting assistance officers should have a copy of this guide.

Voting assistance officials, while noting that most states will not accept requests for ballots before a given date — the dates vary and are listed in the voting guide — urged overseas voters to get their applications in as early as possible.

This would provide enough time for a ballot to be mailed overseas, marked and then mailed back for the election.

Under the 1975 Overseas Voting Rights Act, U.S. citizens abroad

over 18 years of age have the right to vote in federal elections. The law guarantees that citizens exercising this right will not incur an additional federal, state or local tax liability.

Mr. Valentino urged Americans who have any problem in voting to notify the Federal Voting Assistance Program, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Room 1B457, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C., 20301.

## U.S. Envoy to Vatican Keeps Posts on 2 Boards

By Leslie Maitland Werner  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — William A. Wilson, ambassador to the Vatican, was permitted to retain positions on the boards of two corporations when he was raised to that rank in January, according to State Department officials.

The State Department was unable to provide any other example of an ambassador who had been granted such an exception from the general policy requiring ambassadors to step down from directorships in profit-making companies.

The corporations are Pennzoil and Earle M. Jorgensen, a California steelmaker.

Gary Davis, acting chief counsel of the Office of Government Ethics, said Mr. Wilson had been permitted to retain the positions because his corporate functions would not interfere with his duties as ambassador and because he was

not receiving compensation from the concerns.

[Alan Romberg, the department's deputy spokesman, said Mr. Wilson was granted an exemption to a set of guidelines drafted in May 1981, according to The Associated Press.]

The guidelines state as a general rule that "persons appointed to positions requiring Senate confirmation must resign from directorship positions in for-profit corporations, even when no compensation is received." They provide for exemptions "in appropriate cases" and list a number of examples, such as a directorship in an inactive corporation or in family-held real estate.

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William A. Wilson

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## NATO Reassesses East Mediterranean Defense

By Drew Middleton  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is moving to review its defense arrangements in the eastern Mediterranean region, where some NATO officials and military analysts believe Warsaw Pact forces could pose a significant air and naval threat.

Italy's defense minister, Giovanni Spadolini, said recently that the region, which embraces Italy, Greece and Turkey, is exposed to Soviet-bloc forces that could blockade sea routes throughout the area, including tanker routes, and neutralize NATO forces and bases.

Mr. Spadolini has scheduled a meeting of the Western European Union in Rome in October to review defense arrangements in the region. The meeting will be part of a NATO reassessment of its strengths and weaknesses in relation to the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies.

Military analysts have long felt that the vulnerability of the NATO position in the eastern Mediterranean more than balances any gains in the balance of forces in southwestern Europe. Thirty-four Soviet, Roumanian and Bulgarian divisions and about 700 fighter-bomber and ground attack

aircraft are available for Warsaw Pact operations in the Mediterranean's eastern basin.

"The range of some of the modern Warsaw Pact aircraft," a NATO report said, "is such that they have the potential to operate anywhere in the Mediterranean, endangering the security of sea lines of communications which are of vital importance to the NATO nations in the Southern Flank."

On land, Greece and Turkey field 25 divisions, mainly infantry, which, according to NATO, are outnumbered in tanks and artillery. The report said the two countries together deployed 4,000 tanks and 4,600 guns compared with the Warsaw Pact's 11,000 tanks and 11,300 guns.

To reach a true estimate of NATO capabilities, intelligence officers say, the situation in the south should be balanced against the findings of a recent alliance study.

It found that there are 115 Soviet and Warsaw Pact divisions deployed for action in Europe, compared with a 1982 estimate of 173. NATO, fighting a defensive war, would have 88 divisions, provided reinforcements from the United States reached the area in time.

The difference between the 1982 and 1984 estimates is due, NATO sources explained, to the omission of the Soviet divisions in the six western military districts of the So-

viet Union. Intelligence now estimates that these divisions usually are no more than a headquarters and a single company or battalion.

But in comparing ready divisions, intelligence sources emphasized that while Warsaw Pact divisions have fewer men than those of NATO, they contain about the same number of heavy weapons. One conclusion is that in a short battle a Warsaw Pact division would be able to hold its own against a larger NATO division.

Increases in the numbers of the Soviet Union's sophisticated weapons are likely to continue, analysts said. The Defense Intelligence Agency estimates that the Soviet

Union spent 3 percent to 4 percent more on sophisticated arms last year than it did in 1982. The most significant increases were in high-performance fighters, including the MiG-31 interceptor, the MiG-29 air superiority fighter and the Sukhoi-26 ground attack aircraft.

The impact of the NATO report is weakened for some analysts because it does not include the armor of France and Spain. Although France withdrew from the integrated NATO military command in 1967, the assumption of Western governments has been that, in the event of a Soviet attack on Western Europe, French forces would stand beside NATO armies.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Terrorism Is Spreading

In a brazen operation last week, a political exile in London was kidnapped, drugged and jammed into an air crate labeled as diplomatic baggage. But the culprit was not working for Libya's Colonel Qadhafi; they were apparently agents of the Nigerian military regime led by General Mohammed Buhari, a man with a moderate reputation. And held as accomplices were three citizens of Israel, where terrorism is the foulest political word. What bitter evidence that terrorism is not just a disease of the most despised ideologies!

Terrorism is spreading and threatening civilization everywhere. From Rangoon to Athens to Rome, Paris and London, these are days of the jackal. The very norms that civilized nations invented to resolve their disputes — diplomatic courtesies and immunities — are being exploited for primitive vendettas.

Sadly, despite all their cries of alarm, civilized nations have failed to agree on even the simplest steps to deter terrorists and punish governments that sponsor and harbor them.

At last month's London summit talks, the industrial democracies said they were "disturbed" by the ease with which terrorists move across boundaries, and they promised closer coordination in intelligence. That, however, remains only a pious aspiration. There is no centralized file listing known terrorists or fugitives like Mehmet Ali Agca, who wandered freely through Europe before he shot the pope. Security services board their secrets. Except

for random "red notices" distributed by Interpol, there is no real pooling of information.

The London declaration pledges cooperation in expelling known terrorists, including those disguised as diplomats. After the Libyan Embassy in London was turned into a lethal bunker by such "diplomats," Britain urged the democratic countries to blacklist them out of their embassies. Washington expressed interest but still has no official opinion. Instead of feasible and practical measures, the Reagan administration advocates making it a crime for a U.S. citizen to "act in concert" with terrorist organizations. But that only affects association with unpopular groups, without striking at acts of terror. Nor does it even try to distinguish between helping terrorism and rebellion.

These are not easy problems. One, for example, has found a satisfactory punishment to fit a bizarre crime like the abduction of Umaru Dikko, the Nigerian exile. If Nigeria is guilty, its embassy could be closed, but Britain would still have to deal with Africa's most populous nation. Britain can expel any guilty "diplomats" and even try their accomplices; but what if these turned out to include an arm of the Israeli government?

The odium of exposure remains the best available response to these outrageous acts. But more effective remedies are needed, particularly by the most open and therefore most vulnerable societies.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Jackson Is Overdoing It

Jesse Jackson's candidacy is not going gently into any good night. As is his right, he is going to the convention to see his name placed in nomination, to see his delegates vote for him and to speak to the nation. A year ago none of those things seemed likely to happen in San Francisco. But Mr. Jackson aims to do more. He insists that he is not threatening the Democrats with disunity, and points out that he has never spoken of a "walkout" from the Democratic Party. But he threatens things that amount to a withholding of support.

He insists that he will send a "signal" to his constituency about the "degree of support" they should give the Democratic ticket this year, and that the signal will depend on the "fairness" with which he is treated at the convention. The threat is that if the Mondale forces do not treat him as he thinks they should, Jackson enthusiasts will not register new voters and urge others to vote in November. Moreover, Mr. Jackson talks ominously of running "independent Democratic" candidates in various races. Such a tactic, as he notes, has the same potential as his proposal to abolish runoff primaries; to allow a minority candidate, often a Jackson follower, to win. It also has the potential of splitting the Democratic vote, to the great benefit of Republicans.

Mr. Jackson, we think, is entertaining these ideas because, as a practical matter, he cannot credibly threaten to disown the Democratic ticket. He knows that the minute he withholds support or even indicates lukewarmness, he will be under attack from any number of black politicians for betraying black people's interests by helping the cause of Ronald Reagan.

He knows also what a CBS-New York Times poll confirms: that the constituency he claims is not irrevocably his. The poll showed that Mr. Mondale is preferred over Mr. Jackson by most black voters, including many who voted for Mr. Jackson; they have made their point and they now want to get down to the business of electing Mr. Reagan. There is something plaintive in Mr. Jackson's assertion that his entire constituency is waiting for his "signal" before deciding what to do in November.

There is something plaintive as well in Mr. Jackson's *Realpolitik* arguments that attention must be paid to him. The way he is treated, and reacts, can affect black turnout. But it is obvious that Mr. Jackson is an electoral liability as well as an asset. To many of the voters without whom the Democrats cannot win, Mr. Jackson is a scary figure, in a way that many other black politicians are not. The thought may have crossed some Mondale strategists' minds that they are better off without the hands-raised, smiling pose that Jimmy Carter tried so hard to get from Edward Kennedy in 1980.

All of which is not to say that Mr. Jackson cannot remain a major figure in national politics. He can. But it is not likely that he will remain the cynosure of as many eyes as he has been these last six months or that he will remain what he would clearly like to be — the sole voice of the mostly black Rainbow Coalition he has mobilized in the primaries this year. Mr. Jackson, as he wobbles from confrontation to conciliation, has the look of a man who fears that his moment has passed and is looking for a way to prolong it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Thatcher 'Falling on Her Face'

[Margaret] Thatcher's second government is gradually becoming Britain's most inept since the war. The mishaps, mistakes and omissions which have characterized its first full year now have ministers in difficulty with farmers, miners, peers, local authorities, EC allies, even City financiers. Nothing seems to be going right and what goes wrong is increasingly portrayed as somebody else's fault — a sign of ministers losing their grip. Mrs. Thatcher, apostle of strong government and emphatic leadership, still holds the helm, but the rudder is taking on a life of its own.

The government's strengths are still considerable. Its economic strategy is at bottom sound. The new government has a radical chancellor, a reformist home secretary and is producing new thinking on education, transport, health and the social services. Privatization and deregulation are continuing. Nobody doubts Mrs. Thatcher's sense of direction.

Yet Mrs. Thatcher has lost her ability to move in that direction without slipping on a banana skin and falling on her face. She looks alarmingly like Harold Wilson in the closing years of his 1966 administration.

— The Economist (London).

Falklands conflict are long gone and the strikers are likely to prove tougher than the Argentinians. For Mrs. Thatcher, just as for other leaders, the dollar and interest rates are insurmountable obstacles at present.

— Le Monde (Paris).

### A 'Tide of Reform' in China

A strong tide of reform is sweeping across China. It has been so especially since the May session of the National People's Congress when Premier Zhao Ziyang singled out the need to step up reforms in the urban areas and for a further opening up to the outside world. Deng Xiaoping rightly noted that the world today is an open world and that it would be impossible for China to build up the country behind closed doors. The opening-up policy will enable China to update and improve her productive forces by absorbing advanced technology and management methods.

It has been shown that reforms in agricultural management, with the peasants having more say in how to farm the land, have led to higher yields, increased productivity and speedier development. But further agricultural growth will be hampered unless corresponding reforms are made in trade, transport, manufacturing and other sectors.

— The China Daily (Beijing).

## FROM OUR JULY 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: German Sees 'American Peril'

BERLIN — Judge Wilhelm Schwarze, member of the Reichstag from Lippsstadt and whose article in Der Tag on the subject of the "American Peril" was reproduced in the Herald from the Daily Mail, has given the Herald correspondent confirmation of his views. "Yes," he said, "the peril would come from America in the case of a war between Great Britain and Germany." "Do you mean that the United States would pitch into the fight for one side or the other?" I asked. "Not at all, but the United States would be the winner, and no matter whether Germany won the fight or whether England won it, the United States would win much more. I mean that the aggressive and commercially mercenary spirit of the United States would take its advantage."

### 1934: Arms Prober Blasts Du Pont

WASHINGTON — Senator James P. Pope, member of the Senate committee investigating the traffic in arms and munitions, charged [on July 12] that munitions manufacturers were preparing to "flood the country with propaganda to protect their swollen war profits." The statement was in reply to a protest made by Irénée du Pont, vice-chairman of the I.E. du Pont de Nemours Company, one of the largest manufacturers of explosives in the United States. Du Pont said the inquiry was inspired by the Third Internationale. Senator Pope retorted that a statement he said the income of the Du Pont company had been increased almost 2,000 percent during the war and hence "there was a strong temptation as a recipient to encourage international strife."

## Democratic Calculus, or Why Mondale Could Win

By Fred Block and Jerry Jacobs

PHILADELPHIA — The Democrats can win in November. This is not a pipe dream but the conclusion from a careful consideration of some revealing numbers.

The common view that Ronald Reagan is bound to win re-election results from uncritical evaluations of national poll data and misunderstandings about the 1980 election. Opinion polls that show Mr. Reagan substantially ahead of a Democratic opponent will not necessarily convert into an electoral victory.

In 1980 Mr. Reagan carried many states by slim margins. If we adjust the state-by-state figures for the sizeable 1980 vote for John Anderson, for the emergence of the gender gap and for increased electoral participation by blacks, it is easy to foresee a Democratic victory next November. There is even the ironic prospect that a conservative president might win the popular vote but lose the election in the Electoral College.

Our analysis begins with the assumption that Jimmy Carter's performance in 1980 is a minimum baseline for a 1984 Democratic campaign.

Mr. Carter was hindered with economic failure, the Iranian hostage crisis and his personal style. The Democratic nominee will not have these liabilities and will be able to blame Mr. Reagan's incumbency for many of the country's problems.

While some who voted for Mr. Carter in 1980 will certainly switch to Mr. Reagan in 1984, those switches could be more than counterbalanced by the large number of traditional Democratic voters, many of them blue collar and from union households, who supported Mr. Reagan but are now bitterly opposed to him.

For victory, a candidate needs 270 electoral votes. In 1980 Mr. Carter carried six states and the District of Columbia with a total of 49 electoral votes. Those states — Georgia, Hawaii, Maryland, Minnesota, Rhode Island and West Virginia — appear safe for the Democrats.

But there were also quite a few states in which Mr. Anderson's vote played a significant role. It seems plausible to assume that in 1984 the Anderson vote, which was dispropor-

tionately a women's vote, will go Democratic. Mr. Anderson's themes — the environment, compassion, fiscal integrity and women's rights — are all Reagan weaknesses. If the Anderson vote is divided 75-25 between the Democrats and the Republicans, then the Democrats gain another 76 electoral votes in Arkansas, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont and Tennessee.

In 1980 Mr. Reagan received 47 percent of the women's vote; 43 percent went to Mr. Carter and 10 percent to Mr. Anderson. Using 1980 as our model, and after redistributing the Anderson vote, Mr. Reagan ends up with 49.5 percent of the women's vote, while the Democrats get 50.5 percent. This is a much stronger Republican vote among women than indicated by either the 1982 election returns or some recent polls.

If we make the modest assumption that Mr. Reagan would take only 45 percent of the women's vote in 1984,

another 10 states fall into the Democratic column: Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Wisconsin. This brings the Democrats' electoral vote to 259.

Historically, black turnout as a percentage of all eligible black voters has been low. In many parts of the country only about a third of voting-age blacks cast ballots in 1980. Since the Jesse Jackson campaign and other events have energized the black electorate and increased voter registration, it seems plausible to predict a substantial jump in the percentage of blacks who will vote. If we assume a 10-percent increase, Louisiana and Missouri go Democratic, pushing the Democratic nominee over the top.

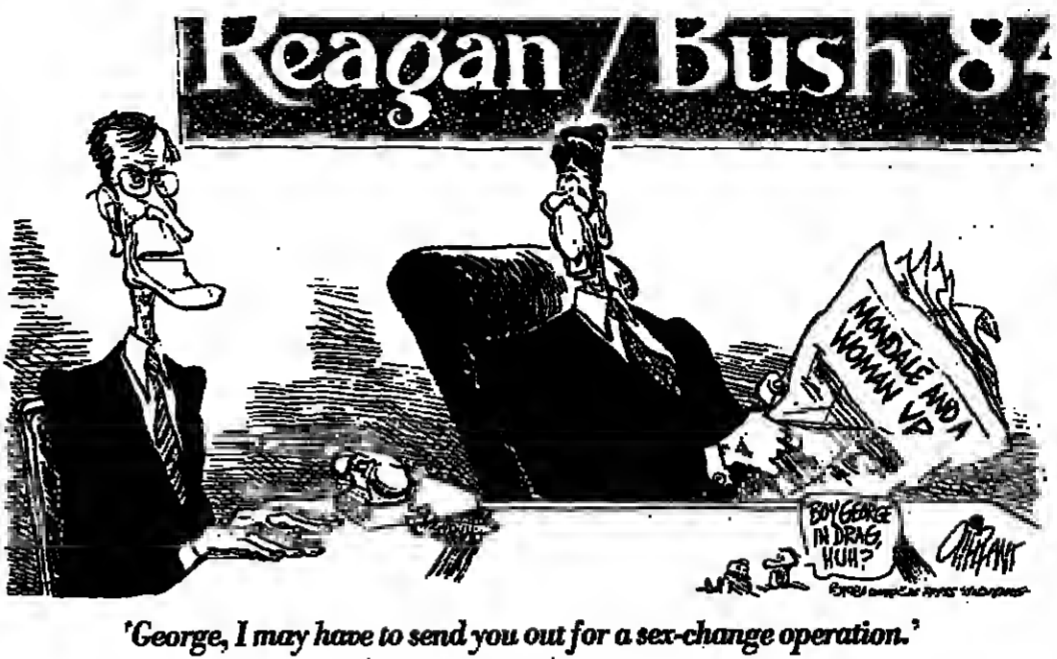
If we assume a 20-percent increase, the Democrats could also take Ohio, Virginia and Oregon, resulting in a total of 322 electoral votes. Moreover, when all of these calculations

are taken into account, the Reagan victory margin in such major states as California, Texas and New Jersey becomes quite small. In short, as far-fetched as it might sound at the moment, there is a distinct possibility of a Democratic landslide.

Whether the outcome is a narrow Democratic win in the electoral college, a Democratic landslide or Mr. Reagan's re-election depends on how the campaign unfolds. A backluster and uninspired Democratic campaign could fail to hold even Mr. Carter's 1980 vote totals. Moreover, Democratic success with the Anderson voters — who bear a remarkable geographical and demographic similarity to the Hart constituency — cannot be taken for granted.

Still, the electoral arithmetic suggests the votes are there for a Reagan defeat, whatever the polls say.

The writers are sociology professors at the University of Pennsylvania. They contributed this comment to The Washington Post.



## Terrorism Again: A Few Things to Do About It

By William E. Colby

WASHINGTON — Terrorism is having yet another revival as a major political issue. President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz have denounced state-sponsored terrorism and insisted at the economic summit meeting in London that the industrialized democracies collaborate better to bring this under control. Debate is raging over the implications of the Italian prosecutor's report on the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II, which implies that the Bulgarian government, and perhaps even the Soviet government, were behind the attempt. A bill has been submitted to Congress that would impose criminal sanctions on Americans assisting or training terrorists identified by the secretary of state. Behind these problems looms the nightmare of possible nuclear terrorism.

This concern is hardly new. We heard much the same unease and the same call for a definitive remedy after the PLO's attack on the Munich Olympics in 1972, the Red Brigades' kidnapping and murder of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro in 1978, the attack by the Japanese Red Army at Lod airport in Israel in 1972 — and so on, back to concerns about the Bolsheviks in the 1920s. None of this concern is unwarranted, but we should beware of alarmism and unrealistic hopes for a comprehensive solution.

In fact, the more grave the terrorist threat, the more certain it is that it will be suppressed before it causes serious disruption, threatening the state or the public order. Today the Red Brigades are impotent, the Bader-Meinhoff gang in West Germany has been suppressed and the Japanese Red Army is hardly existent. The extensive terrorist actions in the 1960s by the Montoneros in Argentina and the Tupamaros in Uruguay were brutally but effectively suppressed by the military of those countries. India's crackdown on the Sikhs is the latest demonstration of a state's ability to crush such a threat to its authority.

Besides, in most cases the drama of terrorism grossly exaggerates its real effect. Irish Republican Army terrorism has made essentially no progress against British rule in Northern Ireland. Che Guevara's romanticism brought concern over possible mass insurgency in Latin America but little change in its political or social systems. Certainly the Symbionese Liberation Army and the Weathermen had little effect upon the ordinary citizen's life in the United States, compared

to many social problems that Americans tolerate with equanimity — such as the 23,000 Americans who die each year from misuse of handguns, or the 25,000 killed by drunk drivers.

What exactly is terrorism? It is a tactic of indiscriminate violence used against innocent bystanders for political effect. It must be distinguished from the selective use of violence against

Success can be achieved only if the public supports the effort.

the symbols and institutions of a contested power, which is unfortunately a norm of international life. The difference is critically important.

Without it there is no way to distinguish "your" terrorist from "my" freedom-fighter, or aid to terrorists from covert support of friendly forces like the Nicaraguan contras, or counter-revolutionary fighters. Aid to friendly guerrilla forces, from the American colonists to the Afghans today, is a regular part of the international contest, whereas the indiscriminate use of violence can be denounced on a solid moral basis.

We probably cannot eliminate terrorism, but we can take steps to contain it.

Intelligence is the first arm of defense against the terrorist, identifying him, his cause and his supporters. Such intelligence can provide tips about general plans or specific tactics that can lead to the frustration or capture of the terrorist. Along with the careful accumulation and collation of data, it may often include exchanging information with friendly nations and occasionally launching risky and difficult missions to infiltrate terrorist groups.

This requires resources. It also requires that the intelligence services not be hamstrung in their operations by great public exposure or excessive legalistic restraints. The innocent citizen must be protected from excessive governmental intrusion, but legislative and judicial supervision can provide reasonable protection.

The second major step to protect against ter-

rorists involves security practices that make their task more difficult. The barriers around public buildings, the electronic screening of crowds, irregular schedules for multinational executives and effective police work can all be carried out with minimum inconvenience to the public but maximum deterrence against the terrorist.

But finally — and this may be the most important rule for any government hoping to protect itself and its citizens from terrorists — success can be achieved only if the public supports the effort. The difference between a public that reports evidence of terrorists to the authorities and one giving covert support can mean the entire difference between success and failure.

In this, international public opinion can be enormously important. The international rejection of the South American tactic of "disappearance" severely weakened the governments practicing it. Death squads in Central America have made it difficult for foreign friends to support the governments in some of those nations.

The best way to ensure public support is to insist that the rule of law be fully applied in the fight against the terrorists. The French use of torture in Algeria in the 1950s was widely repudiated by French public opinion, greatly undermining what had been a successful strategy.

Why is the rule of law so important? The most successful tactic against the guerrilla or terrorist is to recruit him, not shoot him. To do that he must be confident that he will benefit from any amnesty that is offered, and will be subjected only to a coherent rule of law.

The terrorist also must be turned from his belief that violence can advance a cause valuable to his compatriots by a demonstration that a better result lies in the programs and policies of a government determined to subordinate the lot of its people and to treat even its enemies with justice, even if this must be stern in some cases.

If terrorism is the indiscriminate use of force against innocent bystanders, a government resisting terrorism must be discriminate in its own use of force to ensure the safety of its bystanders.

The writer was CIA director from 1973 to 1976 and is now senior adviser to International Business-Government Counselors, a firm that analyzes risks for possible investors abroad. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Two Ideas to Help Sharpen Economic Forecasting

By Charles Wolf Jr.

SANTA MONICA, California — How reliable are the predictions about future budget and trade deficits, higher interest rates, economic "overheating" and resumed inflation that we read about every day? Not very. Consider a few examples:

At the start of 1983, both supply-side and Keynesian models predicted modest economic growth for the year. The Council of Economic Advisors' initial forecast for 1983 was between 1.5 and 2 percent; the forecasts of the Congressional Budget Office, Data Resources, Wharton, Chase and a number of others were half again larger. The actual 1983 rate was above 6 percent, more than double the consensus of the principal forecasters.

In July 1983, after three quarters of the fiscal year had elapsed, the Reagan administration's forecast of the expected budget deficit for fiscal 1983 was \$21.2 billion; three months later the actual deficit turned out to be \$19.5 billion. For the current fiscal year the administration forecasts a deficit of \$17.8 billion. But, according to estimates by private forecasters, the deficit is likely to be about \$16.0 billion — at least 10 percent less.

In March, the Department of Commerce's "flash" estimate of the first quarter's real growth rate for GNP was 7.2 percent, but the actual rate has turned out to be 9.3 percent — a 29-percent error.

Such examples could be multiplied many times. But even small forecasting errors can have large effects. Consider the stock market's violent reactions to forecasts of higher interest rates and inflation.

Forecasters err out of ignorance,

not partisanship. Errors are made by supply-siders as well as Keynesians, by both government and business forecasters, by academics and research firms, by Republicans and Democrats. While economists talk mostly about macroeconomics (the economy as a whole), what they know most about is microeconomics (the determination of prices).

What should we do about forecasting? The answer is a combination of common sense and piety.

The common sense is that economic forecasts should be taken with plenty of seasoning: not ignored, but certainly not taken too seriously; and the more distant the forecast, the less seriously it should be taken. The piety is that the forecasts should be improved, mainly by replacing macroeconomic ignorance with macroeconomic knowledge. This is bound to be a slow and difficult process, but two simple improvements could be made easily and quickly.

The first would be to present forecasts as ranges (together with an indication of the uncertainty applying to different parts of the range) rather than as point estimates. It is absurd for the Treasury to forecast, as it has, a 1984 federal budget deficit of exactly \$17.78 billion. Economic forecasts should convey at least as much information about the true uncertainty of the estimates as is conveyed in standard weather predictions.

For example, "forecast and cooler with a 40 percent chance of showers" suggests a forecast of this sort: "GNP growth rate of 5 percent, with a 50 percent chance that the rate will be 2

percent lower." This is easy to do with current computerized macroeconomic models. Forecasts are rarely presented this way because modelers are reluctant to admit the uncertainty surrounding their forecasts. Users of the forecasts should insist that this reluctance be overcome.

A second improvement would be to keep a "batting average" for each of the principal forecasters, as a regular and continuing record. Scoring could be based on annual forecasts of several key indicators: GNP growth, inflation and the budget deficit, among others. One point could be assigned to each forecast that is no more than 5 percent from the actual

year-end value, with pro-rated reductions depending on how far the forecast is from the mark. The score would be kept by government agencies, by research firms or by the news media — but not by the forecasters.

A scorecard would help to inform the unwary public about the best and the worst, as well as about how bad even the best are. It would also tend, over time, to improve forecasting. The market would assure that the better forecasters survive and the others look for another line of work.

The writer heads the Rand Corporation's research program in international economics and is dean of Rand's graduate school. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Discerning the Terrorist

Regarding "A Sharper Definition of Terrorism" (July 2) by Charles Maechling Jr.:

Violence can only enjoy the political offense privilege if it is the "ultima ratio," the last resort, with the burden of proof on the offender that other, peaceful means have failed.

Thus the PLO or the IRA, which could have used diplomatic or parliamentary means but have resorted to violence, are terrorist organizations. The Nicaraguan contras, or the Italian and French resistance fighters in World War II, have had no other means to fight tyranny but by force. Hence their acts must enjoy political privilege, and they are not terrorists.

It is therefore easily determined who is a terrorist, and who aids or abets a terrorist. Whether the final determination should be left to the discretion of the executive or the judicial branch is highly controversial. The U.S. administration's proposed legislation on terrorism tends to view it as political and imposes the deci-

sion on the secretary of state. Europeans are divided, with the Swiss favoring the predominance of the law.

PAUL K. CARTER,  
Ascona, Switzerland.

### Don't Hurt Its Feelings

In response to the news that insulting the IRA has become expensive (American Topics, June 11):

Seems like I remember seeing this somewhere before... Ah, yes: the federal prohibition on humorous remarks at airport security checks. The year 1984 isn't falling on us from above but stepping into our boots, as on a stroll in the barmyard.

HENRY J. TYSZKA,  
Njancina, Chad.

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**Figure 6**

**TOKYO**—Japan plans to enter the satellite-launching market by building a rocket with its own technology, a Science and Technology Agency official said Thursday.

He said agency's space development council will develop the H-2 rocket capable of launching two-ton satellites into orbit 36,000 kilometers (22,300 miles) above earth.

Japan's determination to build the rocket without relying on U.S. technology is a central part of the plan, he said.

# Glyndebourne's 50 Years of Opera in a Stately Home

by R. W. Apple Jr.

**G**LYNDEBOURNE, England — John Christie was an eccentric, strong-willed millionaire landowner, a former science master at Eton, who married Audrey Mildmay, a soprano who had sung with the Carl Rosa opera company, the rather tattered troupe then struggling to keep the operatic flame burning in England. They lived at Glyndebourne, a manor house tucked into a particularly verdant fold of the Sussex Downs, a few miles from the Channel. In the twilight of empire, the grand aristocratic flourish was still alive and well in the land, and John Christie decided to add a little opera house to his country seat so Audrey could sing there.

Almost by chance, he was able to secure as his music director the German conductor Fritz Busch, who had been music director of the Staatsoper in Dresden, who had left his homeland because of the rise of Hitler and who took the job, he later confessed, because he thought the first season at Glyndebourne would also be the last. (His brother, Adolf, the violinist, emigrated to the United States and founded, along with his son-in-law, Rudolf Serkin, the Marlboro School of Music.) With Busch came Carl Ebert, as producer, a German actor and stage director and a protégé of Max Reinhardt, and Rudolf Bing, a Vienna-born concert and artists' manager who had worked with Ebert in Berlin, and whose journey would take him to the Edinburgh Festival, as artistic director, and the Metropolitan Opera in New York.

That was in 1934, and the fledgling troupe — the Glyndebourne Festival Opera — produced two operas by Mozart, "Le Nozze di Figaro" and "Così fan tutte." In many ways, they represented a revolution. They were sung in Italian, in a day when they were still being sung in German in Vienna and in English in London; they were full of minutely studied musical and dramatic detail, the result of painstaking rehearsal; and they made a point of carefully integrated ensemble singing rather than focusing exclusively on the stars (among whom was Miss Mildmay).

"Of course," the eminent philosopher Sir Isaiah Berlin wrote in a recent essay, "Munich, Vienna, Covent Garden have served Mozart nobly, and above all Salzburg, then and now. But I wish to testify that for me, and I believe I speak for a good many of us in this country, the idea of what an opera by Mozart is and can be, was altered — indeed, transformed — by Glyndebourne and it alone."

Fifty years have passed, a global war has been fought and standards of operatic production have risen everywhere. But Glyndebourne remains (dare one say it) unique. This summer "Figaro" and "Così," Glyndebourne's all-time favorites, are once again on stage in Sussex, the ideal of an integrated company survives untroubled, and the Christie family remains, still living in the big house and still in charge of the festival, in the person of John and Audrey's son George, who is also 50 this year and whom Queen Elizabeth II recently knighted in homage to Glyndebourne's half-century.

There is much more to Glyndebourne than the productions themselves (and the cynics like to say that most of the wealthy patrons who go there are not really all that interested in Mozart and Rossini). Bernard Levin, the critic, calls the place "the enchanted garden." Above all, there is the sense of timeless occasion — the afternoon trip down from London on the train or by car, men in dinner jackets and women in long dresses at lunchtime, the pre-curtain picnic in the walled gardens adjacent to the theater, and especially the picnics in the broader lakeside gardens during the 75-minute intermission. Carrying wicker hampers, folding chairs and tables, wine coolers and all the other paraphernalia of the quintessentially English picnic, the opera-goers eat their dinner while black-and-white cows watch from the pastures around them. I have seen silver candelabra on some of those tables, and whole partridges and sides of beef, and England being England, I have seen people trying to eat with a fork in one hand and an umbrella in the other. One night I even saw a woman in a chiffon evening gown and rubber boots.

But just as the tennis is good at Wimbledon and the racing good at Ascot, two other social fixtures of the English summer, the opera is good at Glyndebourne, and the people in charge are never lulled into thinking that they are staging a garden party. The people in charge, in addition to Sir George, are the Dutch conductor Bernard Haitink, the musical director; Sir Peter Hall of the National Theater, the artistic director; and Brian Dickie, the general administrator. Hall is responsible, as it happens, for four of the five productions on view in Sussex this summer, rather more than usual. They are "Figaro," in a production first seen in 1973; "L'Incoronazione di Poppea," by Monteverdi, new this year; "Così," first seen in 1978, and Benjamin Britten's "Midsummer Night's Dream," first seen in 1981. The fifth opera, also new this year, is Richard Strauss' "Arabella," staged by John Cox.

"The thing that makes Glyndebourne different," Hall said in a recent interview, "is that they give you time. People here care very much, they try hard, like amateurs in the old sense of the word. We rehearse for weeks, not days, and anyone who wants to sing here must stay here — none of this jetting in and out that so destroys productions in many houses. We don't do instant opera."

Although the pay is very low (Hall estimates that a singer earns a tenth as much at Glyndebourne as for a similar engagement at Salzburg, for example), the tradition of careful preparation, as well as the ambience of the place, the interweaving of professional and personal lives in a hucolic setting, lures good voices here. Many use their stay to learn new roles that they will sing later in major capitals. An example is Maria Ewing, the Detroit-born soprano who is Hall's third wife; she will sing Carmen here next summer before doing the role at the Met. Ewing, who is singing Poppea here this year, said she found the atmosphere at Glyndebourne ideal — "serious but never heavy, relaxed but never casual, even if it seems so."

Glyndebourne began with Mozart and has stayed with him. But over the years it has added Strauss, Rossini (especially under Vittorio Gui, who succeeded Busch) and others; it broke new ground with a series of Baroque operas by Monteverdi and Cavalli, a series brought to a climax this year with "Poppea," all conducted by Raymond Leppard. Hall now plans to move on to Verdi, a composer more associated with the grandeur of huge stages than with the intimacy of Glyndebourne. He argues that the Italian's early and middle works were in fact written for theaters about the size of the one here, which seats 830, and says he hopes to "strip away some of the usual grandiloquence while maintaining the genuinely heroic qualities."

Like many of his predecessors, he speaks feelingly of the possibilities available to a director when the audience can "see the eyes of the actors" and thus relate directly to the emotions that they portray. Ever since it began, Glyndebourne has had a reputation for discovering young singers. Among those who sang here early in their careers, before they gained international renown, were Elizabeth Söderström, Luciano Pavarotti, Birgit Nilsson, Joan Sutherland, Mirella Freni, Elena Cotrubas and Janet Baker. Baker started in the chorus. The tradition continues, as it must, for the festival cannot afford to pay the prices demanded by the international superstars (although some still return, such as Söderström and Frederica von Stade and, in 1987, Lucia Popp).

Of late, it has looked to the United States for much of its talent because, as Brian Dickie commented, "It is a tremendously fertile bunting ground, with good young singers in great profusion, far better trained than most of those one hears in France or even in Italy." This summer, three of the six singers in "Così" are American — J. Patrick Raftery, Carol Vaness and Delores Ziegler — and every opera has at least one. Dickie wonders whether "our Anglo-American axis may be getting too strong."



Intermission, outside the theater at Glyndebourne.

Guy Corbett



John Christie, the festival's founder.

## The Last Speaker Of a Rich Language

by John-Thor Dahlburg

**B**ANDIRMA, Turkey — Only one person now stands between the Oubykh language and oblivion. When Tefvik Esenc, now 82, disappears, linguists say that what is currently the world's rarest living language will become a dead one.

A century and a half ago, the tongue belonging to the Caucasian group of languages was spoken by as many as 50,000 Oubykh tribesmen in the Caucasus valleys east of the Black Sea. Now a frail farmer in Turkey is the last known speaker, and language scientists have beat a path to Esenc's hamlet in Asia Minor to record his every word.

"Because Oubykh today is just one man and he will one day disappear, all of this fuss may appear trivial, even useless," said Georges Dumézil, a member of the Académie Française, who has studied Oubykh and other Caucasian languages for more than 50 years. "But from a scientific point of view, each and every language has great importance."

For scholars and researchers like Dumézil, Oubykh's fascination lies in its extreme variety of sounds, or phonemes. English has about 30 different phonemes, compared with more than 80 for Oubykh, including four different pronunciations of the twinned letters "sh."

There are 82 consonants, but only three vowels. Transcribers have had to use both Latin and Greek letters, plus some signs of their own invention, to capture the wealth of sounds.

"Oubykh is doubly interesting, first because only one person still speaks it, and second because there is that huge number of phonemes," said Dr. Luc Bouquiaux, deputy director of the Paris-based Laboratory for Languages and Civilizations of Oral Tradition.

It was the French center's 40 researchers who identified Oubykh as the world's rarest language — "unquestionably the rarest because there is only one man who can speak it," Bouquiaux said. It is also "among the richest, if not the richest, language we know in terms of the sounds you have to make to speak it," he added.

Oubykh's decline started with the exodus of the Moslem herders and farmers from czarist Russia in 1864, after the Crimean War, and their resettlement in Ottoman Turkey near the Sea of Marmara.

There, the need to speak Turkish to be understood, as well as competition from other Caucasian languages, made a knowledge of Oubykh useless. Today only Esenc has complete mastery of the tongue, though four or five other tribal elders still remember some phrases.

"No one is really responsible for the death of our mother tongue," said Esenc in a recent interview, speaking Turkish through an interpreter. "It happened because of our poverty, and our being dispersed several times by the Russian czars and the Turks."

To preserve as many scraps of the dying language as possible, linguists have flown Esenc to Oslo and to Paris, where he has been four times. Other researchers have trooped over rutted tracks to the farm village of Haci Osman where the last of the Oubykh speakers lives in a hut with a pounded dirt floor.

"The younger people there don't understand why anybody would waste his time learning the language," said Dumézil, who spent 20 summers in Turkey compiling a grammar and dictionary and transcribing Oubykh folk tales. "They told me: 'You'd be spending your time better by learning English.'"

When Esenc dies, Dumézil admitted, "much will be lost. But much has already been saved, and unlike ancient Greek or Latin, we have Oubykh speakers recorded on tape."

There is no chance, scholars and native speakers agree, of resurrecting Oubykh as a living language.

"Turkish authorities aren't interested, and our own young don't want to learn it," Esenc said. His three sons are incapable of carrying on a conversation in their father's tongue and must speak Turkish.

Scholars praise the cooperation of Esenc and other villagers in helping them pierce the mysteries of the dying language before it is too late. "Tefvik immediately understood the importance of helping us," said Dumézil, who has thousands of Oubykh words inscribed on file cards awaiting incorporation into a French-Oubykh dictionary.

Esenc hopes to die in the hilly village of Haci Osman, where he was born. He says he has already written the inscription he wants carved on his tombstone of white marble: "This is the grave of Tefvik Esenc. He was the last person able to speak the language they called Oubykh."

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## Marathon Man Meets Marathon Cyclists

by Samuel Abt

**S**AINTE-GIRONS, France — What was Dustin Hoffman doing in the French village of Langon at 10 o'clock in the morning besides staring intently and somewhat incredulously at a drum-and-bagpipe band accompanied eight Spanish Basque dancers rattling a wooden platform with their stomps while a cowboy marching band from near Pocatello, Idaho, and a German oompah band awaited their turn in the main square?

Like millions of other people this month, Hoffman was waiting for the Tour de France, the world's longest, richest, most prestigious and often tackiest bicycle road race.

Sometimes this happens by design, as in the caravan of publicity vehicles that pre-

cede the race by an hour each day. Shrieking the virtues of their chocolates, insecticides, paints, soft drinks, retirement annuities, breakfast foods, furniture and first-aid bandages, these advertisers pay more than half the Tour de France's operating budget.

More of a free will offering is the entertainment provided by some of the small towns through which the race passes, and pauses, as it covers more than 4,000 kilometers (2,500 miles) around France for three weeks in July. These frills include free lunches — usually the local sausage, hot or cold — band concerts and folklore festivals like the one in Langon.

Next year, if all goes according to a plan that has not worked for the last five years, the entertainment will include occasional shooting of a Dustin Hoffman movie, which had something to do with what the actor was doing in the village: gathering atmosphere.

He flew from New York to France last weekend, joining the Tour de France on Sunday in Bordeaux and traveling with it for two days. With the actor were Michael Cimino, the director, and Colin Welland, the screenwriter.

All three were trying to make up for a lifetime of disinterest in bicycle racing by spending their visit traveling in cars in the midst of the cyclists and asking questions. They invariably described their stay as very exciting.

Hoffman, Cimino and Welland were working on a long-delayed plan to turn the novel "The Yellow Jersey" by Ralph Hurne into a movie. Published in 1973, it tells of a British cycling veteran, now in his late 30s and retired to coaching, who is lured back to racing to help his protégé win the Tour de France.

The protégé falters but, by a wonderful

coincidence, the veteran takes the lead when the first four finishers of a daily stage are disqualified for doping. Can the veteran defend the yellow jersey, symbol of leadership in the race? Will his efforts redeem an empty, dissolute life? There is also a love story. Most readers agree that the novel has been justifiably forgotten.

"They say the better the novel, the worse the film: the worse the novel, the better the film," Hoffman explained hopefully at breakfast in Pau the morning before the race entered the Pyrenees. "We're not literally filming the novel," he continued. "The movie will only be based on it."

Welland, a 50-year-old Englishman who wrote the script for "Chariots of Fire," was similarly defensive. "I can't say I'm impressed by the book," he admitted, "but we won't know what we have until I finish the first draft." He hoped to have this done by mid-October.

He seemed undaunted to be making a movie about bicycle racing, a minor sport in a major market, the United States. "There will be a relevance to every other walk of life," he promised. "Even if you make a film about Eskimos, it should say something to other people."

On a less lofty plane, he told Cimino about one of the few things he knows about cycling. "Did you ever see the poster of 150 naked girls on bicycles?" he asked, referring to an advertisement of a song by Queen called "I Ride My Bicycle."

"Get it in the movie," jokingly ordered the director, who made "The Deer Hunter" and "Heaven's Gate." Cimino, 38, said he first began working on the movie in 1975, traveling with the Tour de France that year. "These things take time," he explained.

Production was long controlled by Carl Foreman, who died last month. Shooting with the Tour de France was first scheduled in 1980 and has been scheduled again nearly every year since.

Race officials cooperated fully with the moviemakers, since they hope the film will create a surge of interest for the Tour de France in the United States, a consecration of cycling, as one official put it.

"The first thing I've got to do is get a cycling coach," said Hoffman. "I run around Central Park so I know there are bicycles there."

At age 47, he is about a decade older than most senior professional riders, but he dismissed this. "The book is about the last moment of your youth, and I think that's the way I feel now about myself."

"Actors say, 'If I'm going to die, let it be on stage.' This guy says, 'If I'm going to die, let it be while trying to make this curve.' I think I can relate to that."



Michael Cimino and Dustin Hoffman with Bernard Hinault, four-time Tour de France winner.

The Associated Press

## TRAVEL

## Restaurants: Musical Chairs in Parisian Kitchens

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — As the story goes, the diner returns faithfully and eagerly to his favorite Paris bistro only to find the chef has been fired, retired or died, and instead of *novarin de mouton* the restaurant's *plat du jour* is now couscous. In Paris at least, the game of musical chairs, or musical restaurants, is becoming increasingly popular, and the classic tale takes on more than a hint of reality. These days, it seems, everyone — including chefs from the provinces, the suburbs and out-of-the-way arrondissements — is clamoring for a chance at stardom in central Paris.

Some restaurants even seem to change chefs with the season. Such is the case with Le Marcande, a cozy Right Bank restaurant where the kitchen is now under the direction of the Michelin two-star chef Michel Lorain and his son, Jean-Michel, both of A la Côte Saint-Jacques in Joigny, in northern Burgundy. This is Le Marcande's third chef in as many years, and it's a shame that the management and chefs can't seem to get their act together, for the restaurant is one of the city's prettiest and most appealing outdoor dining spots.

Even the talents of the Lorains don't seem to be able to breathe new life into the ill-fated Le Marcande. We suffered through a recent meal on the cozy terrace as we were attacked by the suffocating aroma of kerosene wafting from the table lamps, went on a wild

goose chase in search of the fava beans in the pigeon and fava bean salad (we found two, count 'em, two fava beans), endured service that was not only amateurish but unacceptably slow, and found it hard to find anything respectable on the rolling dessert cart, which featured numerous cakes showing telltale signs of freezer burn. The bread, at least, is delicious and fresh, and the soft and heavily scented Rhone Valley white Condrieu, the 1983 vintage from the winemaker Marcel Guigal, had the power to turn an unsatisfactory experience into a tolerable one. Unfortunately, it did not. All this for the unconscionable sum of 400 francs (about \$45) a person, more than one is likely to pay for a spectacular meal at the city's finest restaurants, including Taillevent and Jamin.

For an experience that is likely to be less pretentious and rather less pricey, diners might want to try chef Jean-Pierre Vigato's Apichis, just off Place du Marché-Juin in the 17th arrondissement. In recent years, the chef ran the Grandgousier in the 18th, gaining, then losing a Michelin star in a single year. He seems to have grown from the experience, and by ordering carefully and lightly one should have an enjoyable meal in this simple, pastel dining room where service is fine and professional. Dishes showing promise include a very moist saddle of rabbit served with broad, fresh *pappardelle* noodles, a fine turbot set on a bed of leeks and onions, and a satisfying apple dessert resembling an old-fashioned bread pudding. But chocolate lovers are likely to feel badly let down by the chef's much-touted *grand dessert*

*au chocolat amer*, a blend of chocolate sherbet, ice cream and cakes: A simple Lindt chocolate bar is a lot more satisfying. Cheese lovers will enjoy the beautifully aged and impeccably presented selection of Brie de Meaux and Brie de Melun and a lusciously creamy Roquefort. It's just too bad the accompanying bread isn't better.

Those on the lookout for hard-to-find wines must try the pungent, dry Savennieres, from the Anjou, well priced at 80 francs a bottle. Meanwhile, Rémi Pommerai, former chef-proprietor of Chez Gorisse — famed for decades for its fine *cuisine bourgeoise* — has moved to Le Manoir Normand just off Place des Ternes. Here, there's a tiny terrace outdoors, a wood-fired grill indoors, and a very reasonable 100-franc menu featuring satisfying food served in copious portions. Simple dishes that have been given short shrift during the nouvelle wave — such as a perfect *frisée aux lardons* salad, with crunchy, curly endive and good quality smoked bacon properly sautéed to a crisp — appear right at home here, along with a good grilled steak, a sauté of rabbit with fresh pasta and truly superb apple tart, two layers of puff pastry filled with sautéed apples and thick *crème fraîche*. Service is pleasant but slow, and the silver-plated cloche adds a sad, pretentious look to a place that would be a shining homage to old-fashioned simplicity.

New to Paris, though not to Europe, is the latest branch of Café Pacifica, a Tex-Mex eatery with places in London, Amsterdam, Mexico and Brazil. Here you'll find crisp corn chips for dipping in a

fine, fresh salsa (it could be much hotter); nachos covered with cheese, guacamole and beans; a drab *enchilada*; an honest-to-goodness Caesar salad, and a honey, satisfying chocolate banana bread that makes one realize how many food fads we've all endured during the last 20 years. All in all, a super-casual, friendly place with an umbrella-shaded backyard terrace that makes for an inexpensive, vicarious trip south — or just north — of the border.

**Le Marcande**, 57 Rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8; tel. 265.19.14. Closed Saturday and Sunday. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. From 400 to 450 francs per person, including wine and service. Garden terrace.

**Apichis**, 122 Avenue de Villiers, Paris 17; tel. 380.19.66. Closed Saturday and Sunday, from Sept. 22 opens Saturday evening. Credit cards: American Express, Visa. About 122 francs per person, including wine and service.

**Le Manoir Normand**, 77 Boulevard de Courcelles, Paris 8; tel. 227.38.97. Closed Sunday. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. 100-franc menu, not including wine or service. A la carte, about 200 francs per person, including wine and service.

**Café Pacifica**, 50 Boulevard de Montparnasse, Paris 15; tel. 548.63.87. Closed Sunday until July 22; from then on, open every day except Monday lunch. No credit cards. Garden terrace. From 80 to 100 francs per person, including beverages and service.

## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

**VIENNA**, Bösendorfer Hall (tel. 65.66.51).  
RECEIVAL — July 18: Gertrud Chiochetti harp (Bach).  
Schönbrunn Schloss (tel. 954.92.00).  
CONCERTS — July 14: Prague String Quartet (Haydn, Dvorak).  
July 18: Bratislava Philharmonic String Quartet, Peter Toperczer piano (Smetana, Brahms).  
Theater an der Wien (tel. 57.96.32).  
THEATER — July 14, 15, 17: "Cats" (Elton, Webber).

## BELGIUM

**BRUSSELS**, Musée Horta (tel. 537.16.92).  
EXHIBITION — To July 29: "Guimard: Art Nouveau in the 16th Arrondissement of Paris."

## DENMARK

**COPENHAGEN**, Montmartre Jazz — July 14: Gilberto Gil Group.  
July 15: Egberto Gismonti/Nana Vasconcelos Duo.  
Tivoli Hall (tel. 15.10.12).  
CONCERT — Tivoli Symphony Orchestra — July 20: Carlo Zecchi conductor (Mozart, Schubert).  
RECEIVAL — July 17: Nina Gade piano (Schumann).

## ENGLAND

**LEWES**, Glyndebourne Festival Opera (tel. 81.24.11).  
OPERA — July 14: "Ariella" (Strauss).  
July 15 and 20: "Le nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).  
July 19: "Così fan tutte" (Mozart).  
LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel. 628.87.93).  
Barbican Art Gallery — To Aug. 5: "Modern Korean Painting."

## WEEKEND

## HOTELS

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## FRANCE

**NICE**, Jazz Festival (tel. 81.40.98).  
To July 17: Performers will include Dizzy Gillespie, Spyro Gyra, B. B. King, Freddie Hubbard, Magic Slim and the Teardrops, Richard Davis, Slide Hampton, Mongo Santamaría, John Lewis, Dave Bartholomew, July Carmichael, and many others.

**PARIS**, Bastille Day Festivities (tel. 723.61.72).  
July 14: Parade on the Champs-Élysées/fireworks display and music from the Eiffel Tower and Le Trocadero.

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 277.12.33).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 24: "De Kooning."  
To Oct. 8: "Chagall."

Eglise St-Merri (tel. 378.81.95).  
CONCERT — July 19: Ensemble Intercontemporain, Michael Schönwälder conductor (Webern, Schoenberg).

Faculté de Droit d'Assas (tel. 549.14.83).  
CONCERT — July 16: Harvard Radcliffe Orchestra, James Yannatos conductor (Gershwin).  
Le Petit Journal (tel. 326.28.59).  
JAZZ — July 19: Claude Bolling Trio.

July 20: Cyril Jazz Band.  
Musée Carnavalet (tel. 549.14.83).  
EXHIBITION — To July 29: "Constantin Koussnetzoff: Russian Impressionist."

Musée du Louvre (tel. 260.39.26).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 3: "The Kaufmann-Schlageter Donation."  
New Morning (tel. 523.56.39).  
JAZZ — July 19 and 20: Stanley Clarke/Miroslav Vitous.

Opera (tel. 742.57.50).  
OPERA — July 14, 17, 20: "Werther" (Massenet).  
July 16 and 18: "Tannhäuser" (Wagner).

Opéra des Arts (tel. 233.82.50).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 31: "Homage to Elsa Schiaparelli."  
SANCY-SUR-MER, Théâtre Chanoine Gali (tel. 74.11.74).  
CONCERT — July 16: Orchestre Cote d'Azur, Philippe Bender conductor, Rodrigue Milosi violin (Mendelssohn, Beethoven).

**STOKE-ON-TRENT**, Victoria Theatre (tel. 61.59.62).  
THEATER — July 17-20: "Dr. Jeckyll and Mr. Hyde" (Stevenson).

**FINLAND**  
**PORI**, Jazz Festival (tel. 122.44.13.63).  
July 14: Spyro Gyra, Sarah Vaughan, Eric Koivisto/tenor Quintet.  
July 15: J. J. Johnson All Star Sextet, Old Time Jazz Band, Ted Curson, Linda Hopkins, Hermo Pasqual Brazilian Band.

## GERMANY

**BERLIN**, Nationalgalerie (tel. 36.66).  
EXHIBITION — To July 29: "Max Beckmann Retrospective."  
Parkhaus in the English Gardens (tel. 390.52.34).  
RECEIVAL — July 20: Johann G. von Wrochem piano, Gerhard Albrecht clarinet (Beethoven, Weber).  
Schloss Bellevue (tel. 39.10.51).  
CONCERT — July 14: Berlin Oratorio Choir (Dvorak, Monteverdi).  
Waldruhe (tel. 852.40.80).  
POP/ROCK — July 18: Stevie Wonder.

**COLOGNE**, Kunstballe (tel. 221.23.01).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 26: "Sculpture of Expressionism."  
Museum Ludwig (tel. 221.23.79).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 19: "Marcel Duchamp."

**MÜNICH**, Bayerische Staatsoper (tel. 22.13.16).  
OPERA — July 14 and 18: "Der Barber von Bagdad" (Comedius).  
July 15: "La Bohème" (Puccini).  
July 20: "Rienzi" (Wagner).  
Munich Philharmonic Summer Festival (tel. 260.73.14).  
CONCERT — Munich Philharmonic Orchestra — July 20: Eugen Jochum conductor (Bach).

## GREECE

**ATHENS**, Festival (tel. 322.14.59/322.31.11).  
CONCERT — July 16: Athens State Orchestra, Ladislav Slovák conductor (Nezheritis, Brahms, Tchaikovsky).  
THEATER — July 19-21: Karolos Koun's Art Theater — "Prometheus Bound" (Aeschylus).  
Vakio Theater (tel. 412.54.98).  
BALLET — To July 22: Grand Ballet of Tahiti.

## HONG KONG

**HONG KONG**, Hong Kong Arts Center (tel. 528.06.26/529.99.21).  
THEATER — July 19-22: Hong Kong Youth Theater Company — Three Stories by Chekhov ("Vanya," "Jukov," "Sleep"/"The Death of an Officer").

## ITALY

**ASTI**, Teatro Alfieri (tel. 50027).  
BALLET — July 19: Ballet Danza

Viva — "Carmina Burana" (Cassado, Orff)/"Gloria" (Bart, Poulenc).

**MACERATA**, Arena Sferisterio (tel. 449.03/49.008).  
OPERA — July 19: "La Bohème" (Puccini).

**MILAN**, Teatro alla Scala (tel. 80.91.26).  
OPERA — July 13: "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti).

## JAPAN

**TOKYO**, Riccar Art Museum (tel. 571.32.54).  
EXHIBITION — To July 27: "Toyohara Kunichika."

Yamatane Museum (tel. 669.74.43).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 5: "Modern Japanese Painting, Part 2."

## LUXEMBOURG

**LUXEMBOURG**, Wiltz Festival (tel. 96199).  
BALLET — July 15: Scapin Ballet.

CONCERT — July 14: Starnberg State Choir/Luxembourg Radio-Television Symphony Orchestra, Max Frey conductor (Mendelssohn).

## MONACO

**MONTE CARLO**, Palais Princier (tel. 50.76.54).  
CONCERT — July 18: Monte-Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra/The Dusseldorf Choir, Lawrence Foster conductor, Teresa Zylls-Gara soprano (Bach, Mahler).

## NETHERLANDS

**THE HAGUE**, North Sea Jazz Festival (tel. 50.20.34).  
JAZZ — July 14-15: Performers include Stephanie Grappelli Trio, Mahavishnu Orchestra, Wide-spread Jazz Orchestra, Miles Davis, Caspary (from Japan), Steps Ahead, Wall Street Crash, Stanley Clarke/Miroslav Vitous, and many others.

## SWITZERLAND

**BASEL**, Kunstmuseum (tel. 22.08.28).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Stravinsky — The Heritage, The Image."

**GENEVA**, Galerie Patrick Cramer (tel. 32.54.32).  
EXHIBITION — To July 28: "Pablo Picasso: La Suite Vollard."  
Musée de l'Art et d'Histoire (tel. 29.75.66).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Hans Erni: Recent Works."

**LUGANO**, Villa Mauresia (tel. 21.46.64).  
EXHIBITION — To July 22: "American Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection."

**MONTEUX**, Jazz Festival (tel. 63.23.46).  
JAZZ/ROCK/REGGAE — July 14: Lole & Manuel, Paco de Lucia.

July 17: J. C. Heard Sextet, Espo Big Band, Miami Vocal Ensemble, July 18: Mahavishnu Orchestra, United Jazz & Rock Ensemble, David Sanborn Band.

July 19: William Ackerman, Chuck Greenberg, David Anger/Barbara Higbie Quartet.

July 20: Carla Bley Band, George Robert Quartet.

**ZÜRICH**, Grossmünster Kirche (tel. 252.78.52).  
RECEIVAL — July 19: Hans Volleweider organ.

Kunsthaus (tel. 251.67.65).  
EXHIBITION — To July 15: "Kandinsky: 1915-1933."  
Museum Bellerive (tel. 251.43.77).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 12: "Jewelry in Paris: 1860-1960."

## UNITED STATES

**WASHINGTON D.C.**, Phillips Collection (tel. 387.21.51).  
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 25: "Pierre Bonnard: The Late Paintings."

## WALES

**CARDIFF**, St. David's Hall (tel. 37.12.36).  
CONCERTS — July 17: Cardiff Symphony Orchestra/Parc and Dore Band/Godre's Garth Mixed Choir (Sibelius, Tchaikovsky).  
July 18: Hallé Orchestra, Gwyn Arwel Hughes conductor (Elgar, Holst).

## China's City of Artful Gardens

by Christopher S. Wren

SUZHOU, China — A garden is a garden except in China, where it has been refined into an art form over more than 2,000 years. Western gardens, with their tidy rows of flowers or vegetables, hold little fascination for the Chinese. Grassy lawns are deemed best fit for grazing livestock, and spraying fountains disrupt the concept of water as a medium of tranquility. A Chinese garden employs illusion and discovery to transform available space into a microcosm of the world, not merely as it is but as it should be.

The aesthetics of a Chinese garden rest on four basic ingredients — water, rocks, plants and buildings. The water is placid, mirroring the surrounding scenery. Rocks echo the grandeur of mountains. Trees and flowers add vitality and variety with the inexorable change of seasons. The pavilions themselves offer perspectives from which to contemplate the deeper harmony of the landscape. Embellishments may be added, such as carved bricks, window latticework and calligraphy that enhances the setting with a classical literary allusion.

The earliest Chinese gardens were laid out in the Qin and Han dynasties, running from 221 B.C. to A.D. 220. They matured during the elegant Tang dynasty more than a thousand years ago, as mandarins, scholars and wealthy merchants created oases of beauty and introspection within the walls of their property. For well-to-do ladies, crippled by bound feet, the gardens often marked the horizons of their lives.

The finest private gardens were built in Suzhou, a graceful old city with a network of canals and a cultured ambience. It was founded in the sixth century B.C. as the capital of the kingdom of Wu and flourished as a center of trade and scholarship under successive dynasties.

When Marco Polo stopped in Suzhou around 1276, he found "a very noble city and great" with 6,000 stone bridges. A few of the bridges remain in what is now a factory town, along with several Sung and Ming dynasty pagodas. But Suzhou is renowned for its gardens, which first appeared 17 centuries ago. Today, fewer than a dozen of them survive.

Suzhou's proximity to Shanghai, 53 miles (85 kilometers) away, has made the garden a popular destination for tourists. But many tour groups descend with bullhorns and clicking cameras in disregard of the tranquility the gardens should inspire.

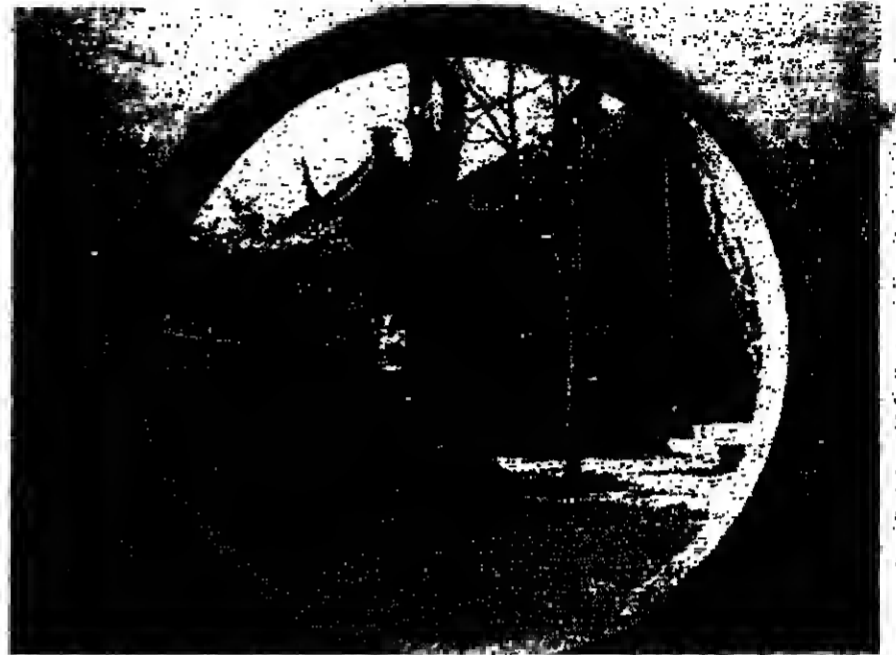
The secret of enjoying the gardens of Suzhou is to approach them as their owners did, in relative solitude with a mind receptive to every nuance, from the slender stalk of bamboo growing in a corner to the light and shadow playing on a whitewashed wall. Such touches, no less than grander vistas, were intended to stimulate the intellect, evoke a snatch of poetry or justify a cup of wine.

This may mean visiting when the foliage is not at its height, in spring or autumn. The best gardens lend themselves to every change of season, and are no less lovely when the soft rain has chased the sightseers away. Do not let yourself be hurried through a Chinese garden. The sense of discovery should suffice to encourage you to walk on.

If you are traveling with a tour group, you might pass up breakfast and catch the gardens when they open, or miss a shopping excursion to revisit some view that intrigued you earlier. It is better to absorb a few gardens than to depart having seen them all and comprehended nothing.

These then are the finest gardens of Suzhou, listed arbitrarily in order of preference after three separate visits.

The Garden of the Master of Fishing Nets (Wangshiyan) is the smallest in Suzhou,



Surging Wave Pavilion.

covering less than 1.5 acres (0.6 hectares), yet it is quite possibly the best because its elements are so exquisitely arranged. It is only 10 minutes on foot from the Suzhou Hotel, where most tourists stay.

The garden, reached through a nondescript alley, was built in 1140 by a Sung dynasty official, Shi Zhengshi, to hold his many books. It deteriorated under a succession of owners until 1770, when a Ming dynasty official, Song Zongyuan, restored it and gave it a name more eloquent than the Fisherman's Retreat.

The centerpiece is the main garden, whose pavilions, halls and corridors surround a large goldfish pond. The panorama changes as you move around the pond. The best vista is found at the hexagonal Arrival of Moon and Breeze pavilion, from which guests enjoyed not only the summer evening breeze but also two moons, one in the sky and the other reflected in the water. Beside the more formal Pavilion of Clear Water, where plays were sometimes performed, is a grove of rocks connected firmly with glutinous rice and the smallest arched bridge in Suzhou, four steps on each side.

The westernmost courtyard, with its Hall of Staying Spring, was reproduced on a smaller scale three years ago at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The windows of the hall itself frame actual rocks, flowers and bamboo leaves inside the delicate wooden latticework.

The path out leads past a 200-year-old pomegranate tree, planted in a stone tub, to the 10,000 Volumes Hall. The large exterior doors were opened to let distinguished guests be borne in by sedan chair. The ornate hall itself is furnished with mahogany chairs inset with circles of marble. Next to the final courtyard, which was added in 1949, is a new tea-house where old men, with a pass costing the equivalent of 30 cents a month, come to pass the time sipping, conversing or dozing.

The Surging Wave Pavilion (Langcangting) is Suzhou's oldest surviving garden. It was laid out in 1044 by the Sung dynasty poet Su Zimei on the site of an older house. Unlike most other gardens, it has no water of its own, so it borrows the view of the large pond outside, where fishermen still patiently cast for silver carp. This architectural device of using exterior surroundings to create a sense of more space has been employed less dramatically by some other gardens.

The pavilion, approached by a simple stone bridge over the pond, is known for the

intricately geometrical designs of the latticed windows along its winding corridors. The Hall for Understanding the Way has grotesque furniture fashioned from heavy banyan tree roots. The Hall for 500 Virtuous Men is celebrated for its fine calligraphy. Portraits of 500 sages, each with a 16-character poem, are etched on the limestone walls, which have been blackened for contrast.

The Lingering Garden (Liu Yuen) originated in 1522, but took its name nearly three centuries later from Liu Rongfeng, an official of the Qing dynasty. The next owner, Shan Chunhui, didn't like to hear it called Lin's garden, so he changed the name to another character with the same sound that meant "to linger."

The garden, which covers more than eight acres, was renovated in Qing dynasty style 200 years ago. Some visitors find that its numerous buildings clutter the garden, but 2,100 feet (640 meters) of connecting corridors are convenient for enjoying the views on a rainy day. The windows are called "alive" because each presents a different picture of the garden pond. The central garden, with poplar, ginkgo and pine trees, changes with the seasons. The roses, peonies and wisteria of spring give way in summer to lotus blossoms. In the autumn, chrysanthemums bloom and the winter brings plum flowers.

The limestone was hauled from Lake Tai, a dozen miles away, where it was immersed for years or even centuries to be sculpted by the currents. The finest garden rocks are slender, ragged from erosion, pierced with holes, yet smooth enough that the rainwater drains. One of the most famous such rocks in China is displayed here behind a lily pond. It stands nearly 20 feet high, weighs five tons and arrived in the dowry of a bride who married into the family. In a smaller garden, a clump of rocks turns into an eagle fighting a dog if viewed from the proper angle.

The garden's Mandarin Duck Hall was so named to symbolize harmony, because mandarin ducks were thought to be inseparable in pairs. Ironically, this stately hall was divided into separate sections for men and women. The main banquet hall is built from a precious hard wood called *nansu*, once popular for coffins because it does not decay. The silk-screen paintings create the illusion of reflecting the other side of the hall.

The Lingering Garden is a good spot to pause for a cup of tea at a near by nursery where a dazzling variety of dwarf bonsai trees are cultivated.

The Humble Administrator's Garden (Zhuozhen Yuan) is Suzhou's largest, covering about 12 acres. Wang Xianchen, a disgruntled Ming dynasty official, lost out in bureaucratic infighting and retired to build this garden in 1513. Hence, it is sometimes called the Garden of the Unsuccessful Politician. The garden took 16 years to complete and after Wang's death was gambled away by his frivolous son.

A large pond occupies well over half the garden area. It is approached through a conventional-looking park with grass and pine trees. A circular moon gate leads to the pond, which has bridges that zigzag to keep out evil spirits and a bargelike pavilion called Fragrant Isle.

The Lion Forest (Shizilin) was created by a monk, Tian Ru, about 1350 as part of a Buddhist temple, but was later detached as a private garden. It is celebrated for its formations of rocks from Lake Tai, some of which vaguely resemble lions. The rugged rocks form a mountain skyline with miniature peaks bearing such poetic names as Rising Moon and Black Jade.

Other rocks protrude from a large pond to make it look deeper. The Flying Waterfall pavilion, the garden's highest point, sits atop a multilevel limestone grotto. A stone boat on the water's edge is considered a choice place to view the lotuses in bloom. This garden, which includes cypress trees, traditional halls and clover-shaped plum blossom doorways, once belonged to the forebears of the distinguished American architect I. M. Pei.

Through a window at the Lingering Garden.

Christopher S. Wren, The New York Times

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سكيا في الامم

## TRAVEL

# Traveling With the Kids: Some Tips From Around the World

THIS is the second half of a report by foreign correspondents and contributors of The New York Times, offering tips on traveling with children in their corners of the world — special attractions for children and coping with practicalities ranging from baby sitters to disposable diapers to dining out. The first section appeared on July 6.

## MADRID

Traveling abroad with children obviously tends to limit the time you can spend, or the pleasure you can reap from museum visits. But it also gives you a glimpse of how that culture views children and the kinds of childhood experiences that influenced the country's adults.

Nowhere is this more fun than in Spain, a country in which children often come first. Children are adored, coddled and catered to in a way that makes it less embarrassing for them when they throw a tantrum in a public place. My 17-month-old baby recently started screaming with impatience in a restaurant. Embarrassed and trying to hush him, I offered him cookies, lollipops and stern warnings, all to no avail. Several people looked at him indulgently and the waiter beamed at him, smiling admiringly and said, "What lungs your boy has! He will be an opera singer."

### Restaurants

All this means that you can feel free, along with all the Spanish parents, to take your children with you everywhere, including restaurants for late-night dinners, where you will almost always see many other children. A particular favorite with American children, living in Madrid is Foster's Hollywood (Magallanes 1 and Apolonia Morales 3), which serves American-style hamburgers, steak and ice cream sundaes. It is also advisable to eat in one of the many family restaurants in Madrid, so that the children can play while you dine. One elegant restaurant of this type is Los Porches (Paseo Pintor Rosales 1). A lower-priced informal family restaurant is La Chinita y el Churrasco on Carretera de la Coruna, slightly outside of the central city area. It can be reached by car or by taxi.

Along many of Madrid's main shopping streets are candy shops called *carolin* that display an array of penny candy. Children can choose what they want for a few pesetas. *Carolin* is but one chain. There are also many other similar shops with different names.

Retiro Park, behind the Prado museum, has lovely walks, boat rides for children and bicycle rentals where for 100 pesetas (about 60 cents) the children can ride around for an hour while their parents sit on a bench and people-watch. There are also cafés and ice cream stands throughout the park, and it's a nice treat for children who have just accompanied their parents to the Prado.

### Amusements

In the huge Casi de Campo park there are picnic grounds, boats for rent and a zoo and amusement park. The zoo boasts, as its proudest attraction, the 2-year-old baby panda Chiu Chiu and his father. On his birthday this year the city gave a birthday party for him, complete with a huge cake, for all the children of Madrid.

The amusement park, called Parque de Atracciones, has a variety of rides, games, restaurants, candy vendors and a photographer with a pony for you to record your visit.

If you decide to go out at night without the children, you can usually arrange a baby sitter earlier in the day with the hotel concierge.

If your child should become ill and you need a doctor's advice, call the British-American hospital (Paseo Juan XXIII, tel: 233-3100 or 233-7405) where several of the resident doctors speak English.

Another attraction for children is a shop on the Gran Via called Sanchez Ruiz Muecas, which has a collection of the prettiest dolls (*muecas*) in Madrid. Many of the dolls are dressed, made up and given their individual hairstyles in the shop, and the sales personnel will coil them to your specifications. It is fun for children, and many adults, to watch.

### Late Hours

Remember that Spaniards dine late. Restaurants don't open for lunch until 2 P.M. or for dinner until 9 P.M. This can be a problem for families with children. But Madrid has *huchonetas*, called *cafeterias*, that serve food all day. One popular chain is called *California*, where a child might have a hamburger with a *bocadillo* (cold sandwich served on a roll) or a sandwich (hot toasted sandwich served on white bread). These cafeterias also serve combination plates (called *platos combinados*) of three or more foods.

Nina Darton

## ROME

To children belonging to a generation weaned on Pac-Man, E.T., and other creatures of their ilk, Rome's more subtle wonders should be administered in sparing doses. Disneyland it's not.

It makes no sense for parents to force-feed their children on a heavy diet of basilicas, ruins and treasure-laden museums. There are other equally enjoyable ways to experience the city. Its proverbially free-spirited and irreverent populace always has. Romans make the most of their rich legacy rather than keeping a respectful distance. Tourists with kids are advised to do the same.

In a country where the family unit is the bedrock that supports all life, children are welcome practically everywhere. Coddled and pampered, they are the Italians' pride and joy.

In Rome, virtually nothing is off-limits to children. One sees kids everywhere — scampering over the ruins of the Forum, being hoisted up by their parents for a glimpse of the pope in St. Peter's Square or greedily finishing off a *gelato* in one of Rome's innumerable piazzas.

That Italian families themselves find it quite natural to travel together is demonstrated by their uncanny knack for effortlessly piling entire generations into what seem to be miniature cars.

Living in Italy is a family affair. Not even

in the poshest of restaurants would a waiter or Italian customer dream of casting a disapproving look toward a restless youngster. In the more rustic *trattoria*, it's not an uncommon sight for children to put the narrow spaces separating tables to their own imaginative use, while their parents engage in after-dinner conversation.

### Sites

Rome offers too many edifying sites to be seen in one brief trip. Parents can thus choose from many outdoor attractions more amenable to children's tastes, without feeling shortchanged.

An obvious place to start is the Colosseum, back to back with the Forum. Even without the help of a guidebook, parents can create an evocative mood by spinning a few tales around the crumbling ruins. Between the lively bustle that once characterized the economic and political heart of ancient Rome, the Forum, and the gruesome gladiatorial contests that took place in the Colosseum, is plenty of story material. A trip to the Museum of Roman Civilization, where scenes from everyday life in ancient Rome are recreated by plaster models, (in the EUR district) will help to fill in where the imagination leaves off.

### Piazas and Villas

Rome is studded with piazzas and public villas, each one a mecca for the city's younger inhabitants. One of Rome's most beautiful squares, Piazza Navona, the site of two great Baroque masterpieces — Borromini's church of Sant'Agnes in Agone and Bernini's Fountain of Four Rivers — has been in effect converted into a local playground. Sealed off from Rome's ferocious traffic, it is a safe place for children. (The presence of a few unsavory characters in the square doesn't seem to cause any alarm.) Here, foreign parents can do as the Romans do: sit at one of the outdoor cafés sipping Campari and soda or a cappuccino, with an unobstructed view of their kids playing. Bicycles can be rented for 2,000 lire an hour (about \$1.20) in a small shop next to the Bar Navona. The chocolate-covered mound of ice cream known as *tarallo* is one of the Piazza Navona's celebrated attractions; attractions especially for kids are two toy stores, strategically situated at opposite ends of the square. During summer months, the square is sometimes used as a stage for a traveling circus. Check with the hotel concierge for this year's location.

The most of the parks is Villa Borghese (the gallery itself is closed for restoration). It is an immense, rambling garden suited for picnics and leisurely walks. At one end of the park, Pincio hill affords an unforgettable view of the red-tiled rooftops and bulbous cupolas that make up Rome's skyline. Here, children from toddlers to teens, stroll, skate and loiter along the Viale delle Magnolie, an avenue leading to the Pincio named after the magnolia trees that line it.

At one end of another aptly named street, Viale dei Bambini, or Children's Lane, (running perpendicular to Viale delle Magnolie), bicycles can be rented for a family tour of the villa grounds. The rental stand can be spotted behind a wooden octagonal structure in disrepair, which used to be a shooting tower for hunts on the Borghese estate.

In Piazza Garibaldi, at the top of the Janiculum, children can find a pony ride and a resident puppeteer.

### Practical Matters

Should parents need the assistance of an English-speaking pediatrician or specialist in Rome, the U.S. Embassy has a list available. For emergencies, there is always an official on duty, who can look up the necessary information. Larger hotels generally have a house doctor.

Many hotels in Rome have a list of baby sitters, who, if not actually a part of the hotel staff, at least have proved to be trustworthy. As an alternative, The Economy Book Store in Piazza di Spagna generally has some listings of English-speaking baby sitters on their bulletin board.

Karen Wolman

## JAPAN

The Japanese, convention has it, love children and, happily, that is one of those stereotypes that turn out to be true. Adults seem to tolerate the most intolerable behavior from



In a park in Kyoto, Japan.

small children, youngsters being spared the need to shape up until they near puberty.

It is hard to imagine any people receiving more attention than foreign boys and girls. If they learn no other word in Japanese, they will return home knowing *kawaii*, which is roughly pronounced kah-why and means cute. It is used all the time. For that reason, children not only tend to like visiting Japan but they also, by their very presence, enable their parents to make contacts with average Japanese that otherwise might not occur.

That having been said, traveling with children in Japan is not always easy. The country is expensive, regardless of age, and even the half-prices for children on trains and in many other facilities do not fully cushion the blow.

Then there's the food. For whatever reason, many Western children regard fish as divine retribution for some form of original sin. Raw fish is more than they can bear. That can put limits on the Japanese experience.

### Yakitori to the Rescue

One solution, yet still retaining a certifiable Japanese flavor, is to ask the hotel for good *yakitori* restaurants, where the fare is grilled chicken and vegetables on skewers. Many youngsters and their parents find happiness in the ubiquitous little shops serving noodles, both hot or cold. Tempura, fish and vegetables dipped in a batter and rapidly fried in oil, is delicious — certainly palatable to children whose only objection is to fish served raw. There are always beef dishes such as *sukiyaki* and *teppanyaki*, although prices can be stratospheric.

If chopsticks present a problem, do not hesitate to ask for a fork; most places have them. And, in the larger cities, one must do without Western restaurants, including familiar U.S. fast-food chains. These days, they provide a Japanese experience of a kind, too.

For parents in need of a night to themselves, the big hotels in Tokyo can arrange for baby sitters. Fees vary, but at the main agencies they run quite high — as much as 1,700 yen (about \$7) an hour, and sometimes more for the first two or three hours. Several Tokyo hotels, including the Okura, New Otani and Keio Plaza, have special baby-sitting rooms where parents can leave their youngsters for a few hours during the day. There are also private agencies. One of the more venerable, with English-speaking sitters, is Tokyo Domestic Service Center (tel: 584-4760 or 4769).

Hotels can summon physicians but, in a pinch, the Tokyo Medical and Surgical Clinic near Tokyo Tower (tel: 436-3028) has English-speaking doctors. St. Luke's Hospital near the central market in Tsukiji (tel: 541-5151) also has English-speaking staff members.

For parents traveling with infants, Tokyo presents no problem for finding disposable diapers, baby food or formula. Supermar-

kets, pharmacies and department stores usually stock them. Quality is high but, as is often the case in Japan, prices can be, too.

Of course, the big question is what youngsters like to do. The adventurous American child will be intrigued by Japan's more exotic lures, but others may find many principal attractions too ethereal or abstract. In brief, too adult. The Kyoto garden that takes an adult's breath away has been known to cause more than one youngster to yawn hard.

### Museums and Jungle Gyms

A list of possible alternatives would be too long for this space. But in Tokyo and its environs, usually reliable young sources have had great fun at the Transportation Museum (heavy on old railway cars) and at the pleasant open-air art museum west of the capital in Hakone, which has a delightful jungle gym and a hedge labyrinth to get lost in. Smaller youngsters might enjoy the Children's House in Tokyo's Shibuya section. The Paper Museum in Kita ward provides sedate pleasures, while Korakuen Amusement Park has more raffish entertainment. The roofs of department stores offer all manner of diversion for kids.

For what it's worth, one knowledgeable 12-year-old from Massachusetts says the video game parlors dotting Tokyo have more sophisticated gizmos than those back home. Obviously, that could prove to be an expensive tip. Also not cheap, though nonetheless popular, is the fairly new Disneyland east of the capital.

Best of all for the truly hardy youngster is the opportunity occasionally to explore Tokyo and other parts of Japan on one's own. Neighborhoods away from the main tourist areas are fascinating. The worst that could happen is that one gets lost for a short while. It is, remember, a startlingly safe country.

Clyde Haberman

## CANADA

Among outstanding Canadian attractions are Stanley Park in Vancouver and the tactile participatory science museum in Toronto, *Upper Canada Village near Morrisburg*. There is also Niagara Falls, for neo-lit wonders that may interest older children.

Many hotels can help you find sitters; most Canadian towns have summer employment programs through which students can be hired to care for children.

In Canada there is national medical insurance so there are virtually no private hospitals. Major city hospitals tend to be first-rate. The telephone directory's Yellow Pages list physicians by neighborhoods and specialty with family practice or children's diseases used as the designations for pediatric practices.

### Restaurants

Until my kids were 14 they thought anything they had never seen before was yucky. The trick was to find someplace that served adult food and also served mush. In Canada there are lots of fast-food places and lots of interesting and ethnic restaurants but, like everywhere else in the world, there are virtually no places that can serve a nice chateaubriand for Mom and Dad and a cheeseburger for Junior.

One possible compromise is some of the kooky places that provide mass-produced food along with decor and uninhibited waiters and waitresses. These are restaurants like I.P. Looney's in Ottawa, where waiters dressed like Batman or Robin or the Big Bad Wolf serve and sing. Or, there is Guadalupe's, where the staff wears Mexican garb and sings like merry mariachis.

Much more wonderful is an authentic restaurant called L'Arbre, outside Quebec city, where a horse-drawn carriage delivers diners from a parking lot to a thatched cottage, where food is prepared at a fireplace according to old recipes, and the staff wear costumes. For the children, the setting and meal is likely to evoke images of the frontier; for me it conjured the image of the eating scene in the movie "Tom Jones."

Michael T. Kaufman

## TORONTO

Some people profess not to like Toronto: It is too squeaky clean and the vaunted safety of its streets is only a masquerade for the place's boredom, they say.

Perhaps. For kids and parents this is a very comfortable town. The public transportation is first-rate, the zoo world-class and Torontonians unabashedly put family values first. From busy Nathan Phillips Square in front of the modernistic City Hall to Riverdale Farm — harboring sheep, goats, cows and other farm animals in an inner city park — this city's summer scene is one of smiling parents, energetic kids and a seemingly endless procession of stately prams.

For both residents and visitors, there are several dandy attractions designed with children in mind, but also of interest to grown-ups. A favorite for the under-12 set is Ontario Place, which features an absolutely stupendous playground — replete with dozens of suspended sponge punching bags, trampolines and handmade mountains. For the tired and the older, Ontario Place offers a changing program of excellent films shown on a screen six stories high.

For older kids, the Ontario Science Center is a must. Every exhibit can be touched, massaged and learned from. You can play astronaut on a simulated space flight, try your hand at papermaking or be part of a static electricity demonstration. The show is constantly updated.

Another attraction kids like is the CN Tower, a huge needle dominating Toronto's skyline and said to be the tallest free-standing structure in the world. The Metropolitan Toronto Zoo offers both a "zoomobile" excursion and a miniature train ride. Casa Loma, a castle-like house built by an eccentric millionaire in 1911 and open for tours, never fails to excite children's fantasies. From mid-August until Labor Day, the Canadian National Exhibition is a whopping big fair replete with midway, prize bulls and enough cotton candy to make anybody sick.

### Theater

Toronto also boasts an excellent theater geared especially to children, the Young People's Theater at 165 Front Street East. Although productions are geared to young people from about 4 to early adulthood, the quality is really good enough to interest playgoers of all ages.

Toronto has several restaurants catering to kids. One is the Old Spaghetti Factory, 54 The Esplanade, and the Organ Grinder, next door at 58 The Esplanade. The Organ Grinder features a loud pipe organ and percussion instruments; to dine there is proof that you love your children immensely or, perhaps, of something a bit more worrisome.

Douglas Martin

## ARGENTINA

Adults who are taking international flights with infants should remember that airlines charge 10 percent of the adult's fare for a child under 2. Most airlines, as a matter of policy and public relations, do give babies meals, but I was once refused by an Argentine Airlines flight attendant who said the infant would get food only if there was some left. Fortunately there was, but she said milk

was only for coffee. The best advice, of course, is to carry your own food, but for those loquacious South American and other continents that can mean a lot of baby bottles. You may find yourself at the mercy of flight attendants as to whether they want to heat the bottle for you. They do have a device on most planes that does it in a jiffy, but on a large craft such as a 747 it can be in a distant cabin and the attendant is either disinclined or harried.

Here are some hints about traveling with children in Buenos Aires; in a general way the hints apply to all Latin America:

### Palermo Park

Children of all ages should go to Palermo Park, particularly around the lake next to the rose garden (in the area of Palermo Park across from the U.S. Embassy). You can rent rowboats or paddleboats to venture out on the lake, take a horse-and-buggy ride around it, or just walk along the many garden paths and over trestled bridges. On weekends, when Argentine families turn out in full force with picnic lunches, you are likely to pass a magician or mime performing an impromptu show for children. Along the way, vendors sell balloons, roasted peanuts and candy as well as colorful lollipops. Have an ice cream or other dessert while sitting on the patio of the Hotel del Cervo across the street from the lake. It is named after the statue of a deer on a nearby bluff, a traditional site for children to climb and have their picture taken.

Another place to go is Itaipark, an amusement park on Avenida Libertador with bumper cars, Ferris wheel and roller coaster. For a not very taxing day trip, join a tour to go to Tigre, a suburban town that is the jumping-off point for boat trips down the many canals of the Paraná River delta. The Paraná empties into the Plate River, an estuary, and the area is a favorite weekend resort for boaters and people who own gingerbread summer houses that sit back in the trees along the canals.

For a baby sitter, ask the *ama de llaves*, the housekeeper, at your lodgings. Hotels usually have a list of reputable baby sitters they will call for you. Prices are the equivalent of \$1 to \$2 an hour.

### Emergencies

Almost all hotels have the name of a doctor or doctors they call in an emergency. Some, such as the Sheraton, have a house doctor who has office hours in the hotel. Hotels that cater to international tourists call doctors who speak English. In a dire emergency, have a taxi go to the nearest hospital, where you are sure to find a doctor who speaks English. Many Argentine doctors have studied in the United States or know English in order to keep up with American medical journals. Two hospitals where English is especially common are the British Hospital and the German Hospital. The quality of care at both is above average, though medical care is generally good in many hospitals and private clinics.

Argentines — and all Latins — are very open and friendly to children in public. Don't be surprised if perfect strangers come up and pinch the cheek of your baby. The sourest taxi driver will stop to let a mother and child cross the street, and waiters are especially forgiving. Children's menus do not exist in Latin America, but restaurants will prepare food in almost any special way you ask them. Children are accepted in almost all but the most exclusive restaurants.

Edward Schumacher

## BRAZIL

If for no other reason, having the beach a few yards from most hotels guarantees that children will have a good time in Rio de Janeiro. Wonderful eagle-like kite can be bought and flown on the beach. But younger children should not go to the beach alone because of the large waves and strong undertow in some sections of Copacabana and Ipanema. Parents bringing children from the winter in the Northern Hemisphere into the Brazilian summer should also watch out for sunburn in the 90- to 100-degree Fahrenheit (32 to 38 Centigrade) heat.

For children under 12, the draw of the cable car up the Sugar Loaf is irresistible. In Tivoli Park, on the Rodrigo de Freitas lake, there is an amusement area but there is something infinitely more adventurous about swinging along in a cable car between two granite hills.

Older children who play soccer may especially like to see Brazilian stars at the soccer matches in Maracana Stadium, not only the world's largest but also the undisputed mecca of world soccer. The poetic quality of Brazil's version of the game is renowned, but the roar, the flags and the accompanying samba bands of up to 200,000 team supporters are no less entertaining. Packages including tickets and transportation to and from Maracana can be bought at most hotels.

Restaurants suitable for children can be found throughout Copacabana and Ipanema, the main resort neighborhoods of the city. Look for pizzerias and *churrascarias*, the latter selling a great variety of barbecued meat at reasonable prices.

### Practical Matters

Baby sitters can be obtained through most hotels in Rio. If a child falls sick, the U.S. Embassy (tel: 292-7117) can give the names of English-speaking doctors. During working hours, ask for the consular section; at night or at weekends, ask for the duty officer. There are also two 24-hour emergency clinics for children with some English-speaking doctors: Urgencias Pediatricas de Copacabana (Rua Barata Ribeiro 111, tel: 542-0448) and Urgil-Ipanema (Barao da Torre 538, tel: 239-3345).

Disposable diapers, bottled baby foods and half a dozen brands of infant formula are readily available in drugstores (known throughout Latin America as *farmacias*) and in the modern supermarkets in the cities. Supplies may be shorter in small towns and in the countryside, so it is wise to stock up before setting out.

Most of these products are made by American or other foreign subsidiaries but quality control is less rigid in Brazil. While baby food is reported as about up to par, there are complaints that diapers get clogged.

Alan Riding



Pioneer villages and model farms are Canadian specialties.

# Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

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## At Foreign Urging, Seoul Alters Copyright Law

By Sam Jameson

Los Angeles Times Service

SEOUL — More than 70 percent of the music heard on radio and television in South Korea is foreign, and more than 20 percent of the books published here are translations of foreign works.

Yet the foreign composers and authors are paid relatively little in the way of royalties. They are not protected by copyright in South Korea.

Under pressure from other countries — particularly the United States, but also Japan, Britain and France — the South Korean government plans to amend its copyright law for the first time in 27 years.

The demands from the United States came as part of a U.S. effort to get other countries to protect all forms of intellectual property. In Asia, only Japan now provides full copyright protection for music and literature.

The new Korean legislation will not go far toward satisfying the writers. But it is a step in that direction, according to Lee Jin Hic, the minister of culture and information.

Mr. Lee said that full foreign copyright protection would come when South Korea joined international copyright conventions.

He would not predict when that might be, but other officials said the target was 1988, the year Seoul

is scheduled to be host to the Olympic Games.

Copyright law now offers little protection even for Korean composers and writers. Enacted in 1957, when the country had just one radio network, run by the government, it excludes broadcasting from copyright protection.

Khil Ok Yoon, a composer and musician who heads the Korea Music Copyright Association, said that the seven radio and TV networks now operating pay his association only a token contribution, of 20 million won (\$25,000) a year.

Even that small payment, he said, is enough to encourage foreign music, for which no payments are made.

Royalties are paid to foreigners when records or tapes are imported, not when the music is broadcast, Mr. Khil said. Much of the foreign music heard on radio and TV is performed by Korean artists.

This will not be changed by the new law. In fact, he said, it might even result in more foreign music being played on the air because it does not establish a system for collecting royalties for foreigners.

He said his association was "78 percent to 80 percent satisfied" with the measure, because it provides protection to Korean composers and lyricists in connection with broadcasts of their music.

"We will be able to collect royalties from broadcasting stations," he said. "That is very important to us."

According to Mr. Khil, the composers' association expects to get about 307 million won a year in royalties when the new law goes into effect in 1986, and even more than that in future years.

In the publishing field, the proposed changes in the law hold little promise for foreign authors. According to Kim Kwan Shik of the Ministry of Culture and Information, these authors can protect their work only if they hire a resident of South Korea to obtain a copyright on their behalf.

Not even Korean authors are altogether happy with the proposed changes. They say the changes will do nothing to ensure that publishers reveal accurate figures on book sales and pay full royalties.

According to officials of the Ministry of Culture and Information, South Korea's 2,000 publishing houses printed about 100 million copies of 30,000 titles last year. Sales averaged about 2,000 to 3,000 copies per title, and in about 80 percent of the cases, sales failed to cover the costs of printing and distribution.

Lee Chang Min, a Seoul National University professor who has established an association that seeks to protect copyrights, said that the government has been deceived by

the publishing companies. Publishers, he said, routinely concealed sales figures from authors and tax authorities.

The existing law requires that the author's seal be affixed to every copy of a book. But Mr. Lee said that last year a publishing house, seeking to avoid paying full royalties, forged his seal on copies of a book he had written.

The new law, he said, will make the situation worse because it will no longer require the author's seal.

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## Floating Rate Notes

July 12

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U.S. Stocks  
Report, Page 6

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1984

TECHNOLOGY

Robot-Mounted Water Jets  
Give Industry Good Cutter

By JOHN HOLUSHA

New York Times Service

DETROIT — Robots armed with gun-like nozzles at an auto-parts plant in Adrian, Michigan, are trimming and cutting holes in hard plastic shields with one of the most common substances on earth: water. Thin streams under very high pressure are fired from the nozzles and cut through the tough plastic like a knife. Only a little steam and a buzzing accompany the process.

Although hydraulic equipment has been used to help dig mines for almost a century, high-speed machining with water jets has only been in practical application for a decade.

The robot-mounted water jets at the plant were installed in place of the more commonplace stamping presses used to remove excess material from the forming process and to punch holes needed to attach the shields to Chevrolet pickup trucks. The shields are meant to protect the trucks' gasoline tanks from high-speed crashes.

The chief advantage of the robot water-jet system is flexibility, according to Kevin Ostby of GMF Robotics Corp., who helped in its design.

"Instead of having different lines for different parts, you can use one line for all the parts," he said. With the programs for different parts loaded in the computer controlling the robots, "retooling" for a different batch simply involves calling up the correct program. And if new parts are designed, all that has to be changed are some handling fixtures and the robots' program.

The frequent sharpening and replacement of cutting edges and punches used in conventional trim and piece tooling are also eliminated.

Water cuts like a knife when it is pumped at a pressure of 55,000 pounds (24,948 kilograms) per square inch (6.5 square centimeters), about 1,000 times the pressure of a standard city water system, according to Henry Massenburg, president of Flow System Inc., which supplied the system used at Adrian.

"You have a stream that is about five-thousandths of an inch in diameter, or about the thickness of a human hair, traveling at about three times the speed of sound," he said. Water jets can cut rapidly through materials as diverse as corrugated cardboard, plywood, glass and thin slabs of stone. A hollow sapphire is used in the nozzle to form the stream. Because of its hardness, it resists being worn down by the pressure. Pure-water systems are not effective in cutting metal, but by modifying the nozzle and adding a sandpaper-type abrasive to the fluid, even thick blocks of steel can be machined.

CUTTING with water is being used by the aerospace industry to machine new materials, such as graphite-reinforced plastic composites difficult to work with conventional tools. The jets are separating printed circuit boards in the electronics industry and cutting up materials such as fiberglass insulation and the linings for disposable baby diapers.

Unlike conventional cutting tools, a water jet is sharp in all directions, so that robot arms can move it quickly, without regard to orientation, to cut intricate designs. At the recent demonstration in Detroit, a robot-mounted water jet rapidly cut man-shaped figures from a thick stack of cardboard sheets in a demonstration of the capabilities of a combined system.

The nozzle of the jet gun is held about half an inch above the material; so there is no contact except for the water. Because there is no cutting blade pushing against the material, no heavy clamps are needed to hold sheets in place.

And because the stream is so thin, very little water is used, even in continuous production. Mr. Massenburg said a consumption rate of about five gallons (18.9 liters) an hour is typical, and the four jet cutters at the Adrian plant combined use just 15 gallons an hour.

Water cuts like a knife when it is pumped at very high pressure

VW Details  
Strike's Effects

Hopes for Payout  
Are Diminished

By Warren Giedler

International Herald Tribune

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — The hope that 1984 earnings at Volkswagenwerk would allow a dividend for the first time since 1981 now has to be held with "great skepticism" after VW's loss of 2.8 billion Deutsche marks (\$1 billion) in sales due to the metalworkers' strike, the company's chairman, Carl Hahn, said Thursday.

At VW's annual shareholders' meeting, Mr. Hahn said that in addition to sales losses of 160,000 autos, the strike cost the company 500 million DM after taxes. This includes wage payments to management, holiday pay to laid-off workers, and interest and depreciation expenses that continued during the production shutdown in half of May and all of June.

VW posted a 51-million DM profit in the first quarter of 1984 compared with a 100-million DM loss in the like period last year, and had been setting its sights on achieving a profit this year after two full years of losses. VW, which includes Audi, posted a loss of 300 million DM in 1982 and 215 million DM in 1983.

Mr. Hahn stopped short of saying the company would post a loss this year. "If we have suffered a setback, this doesn't mean that we will not achieve our goal of a return to profitability," he said.

He said VW could not expect to make up more than one quarter of the production lost to the strike. He added that results for the first six months would be "markedly set back" as a result.

Mr. Hahn said that because overall production in the first five months was down 45 percent from 1983, the company's share of the West German auto market for the period fell to 27.9 percent from 28.6 a year earlier. Some of this decrease, company officials said, could be attributed to increased market shares for Japanese automakers and for companies with major German operations, like

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 6)



Travelers buy air tickets from machines at New York's La Guardia Airport.

Airlines Sell Tickets by Machine;  
Travel Agents Fear Lost Business

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ten minutes before the hourly departures of the Eastern Air Lines shuttle to Washington at New York's La Guardia Airport, the last-minute passengers arrive. Like many of them one recent morning, Lon Ulsch of West Milford, New Jersey, sprinted, billfold in mouth, over to one of the five self-service ticket machines.

He is one of an increasing number of U.S. business travelers who are buying their tickets from machines. It is a trend that disturbs travel agents who fear the devices could cost them their 10-percent commissions or even their jobs.

"It's convenient when it works right," Mr. Ulsch said, as he had to try two machines and two credit cards to get his ticket. Ten seconds later, he was ticketed and on his way to the gate.

For years, Eastern Air Lines has used ticket machines made by the Cubic Corporation of San Diego, California, for its shuttle flights. But soon a new, more powerful generation of machines will arrive, and not just in airline terminals. Unlike their predecessors, they will offer a multitude of destinations and fares and could take a large chunk of the business travel market.

Made by NCR Corp., the improved machines connect to an airline's mainframe computer and can ticket passengers, check creditworthiness and issue boarding passes. Its software can be customized to accommodate requests for window seats and nonsmoking sections, or even to ask questions in Spanish.

"People will discover they are more convenient than going to a travel agent or standing in line at a ticket counter," said Dan McKinnon, chairman of the federal Civil Aeronautics Board. "They found it true with banks, and they'll find it true here."

The major carriers are placing their orders. Pa-

cific Southwest Airlines, the airline that helped develop the first generation of ticket machines, is ready to introduce the new ones to its customers. Continental Air Lines plans to install 30 within the next month. And American Airlines recently bought 38 of the \$25,000 machines.

For the airlines, the machines can lock travelers into using specific carriers for an entire trip and save on commissions paid to travel agents.

Nevertheless, most industry experts agree the machines will never be able to dispense advice or compare fares, as a good travel agent does. So far, the airlines have placed the machines only in airports for last-minute travelers. But their full-scale introduction in banks, supermarkets and offices is expected soon, and it is expected to squeeze the marginal agent.

"That's going to affect travel agents, but not the good ones," Mr. McKinnon said.

Federal legislation sponsored by Representative Glenn Anderson, Democrat of California, and backed by travel agents, will try to overturn the 1982 decision in which the Civil Aeronautics Board gave the machines and other alternative ticket outlets its blessing. But the measure has stalled in both houses of Congress.

Before deregulation of the airline industry in 1978, travel agents were the only ones besides airlines allowed to sell tickets. If the aeronautics board's ruling stands, anyone who gets an airline's consent will be allowed to sell tickets. That includes American Express and Ticketron, two contenders who have the technology and are eager to use it.

Ticketron recently announced it would sell tickets aboard Virgin Atlantic Airlines flights from Newark to London. Passengers can buy tickets at

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 5)

Dollar Surges  
To Records in  
U.S. and Europe

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar soared to new highs here Thursday in advance of U.S. government reports that are expected to show strong economic growth, and surged to record closing highs against the Italian lira and French franc in European trading.

West Germany's central bank, the Bundesbank, again intervened to support the beleaguered Deutsche mark, making a three-day total of more than \$1.2 billion, but it still fell to a 10½-year low against the dollar.

A \$1.6-billion drop in the U.S. money supply late in the day had virtually no impact on the dollar.

"It stayed right in the day's high trading range," one trader said.

In New York, the mark closed at 2.8578 compared with 2.8443 a day earlier; the French franc closed at 8.7685 from 8.7325 previously; the pound closed at 1.3055 from 1.3085 on Wednesday and the yen ended at 242.77 from 242.53 earlier.

In London, the pound closed at 1.3075, compared with 1.3185 Wednesday. In Frankfurt, the mark ended at 2.8502 to the dollar from 2.835 previously. In Paris, the franc finished at 8.76 compared with 8.7325 a day earlier, while the yen ended the day at 242.725 in Tokyo compared with the previous close of 242.40.

In Milan, the dollar rose to an all-time high of 1,751.45 lire, from 1,744 Wednesday.

Barry Weinstein, chief corporate trader for BankAmerica International, said the market "is driven by interest rates and expects rates to rise further."

He added that participants expect retail sales, industrial production, and the producer-price index to be released Friday "to confirm that the U.S. economy has grown rapidly, and that will put upward pressure on interest rates. As a consequence, people find U.S.-dollar-denominated investments very attractive."

BankAmerica's July survey of foreign-exchange managers at 50 large corporations showed 64 percent expect the dollar to trade around the 284-DM level.

The main reasons cited by the executives who were bullish on the dollar were high interest rates, the weakness of the West German economy, the expected repeal of withholding tax on foreign investments in U.S. government securities and an anticipated victory for President Ronald Reagan in the November elections.

However, a majority of the executives, who deal in foreign exchange forward and futures markets to hedge their dealings abroad, look for the dollar to decline.

Bank dealers cautioned also that any change in expectations could result in a steep and sudden selloff of the dollar.

Despite an increase of 12 percent in British base interest rates 24 hours earlier, a London dealer said the pound performed "rather disappointingly" against the dollar locally.

OPEC's Output  
Expected to Rise

Reuters

VIENNA — Kuwait's oil and finance minister forecast Thursday that the overall output by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would increase to meet extra demand this year and said that ministers may hold special talks in October to decide which members will get increased quotas.

Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah said the glut on world markets was drying up and demand was recovering enough for OPEC to raise its output ceiling by at least one million barrels a day in the last quarter of 1984 from the present 17.5-million-barrel ceiling.

He was speaking after a two-day OPEC conference here that left prices and production levels unchanged, apart from a modest increase in output for financially strained Nigeria.

CURRENCY RATES

Official foreign exchange rates on July 12, excluding fees.  
Units of 100 units of local currency (U.S. dollars) at 4:00 P.M. EDT.

|              | U.S.   | U.S.   | U.S.   | U.S.   | U.S.   | U.S.   | U.S.   | U.S.   | U.S.   |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Australia    | 1.2575 | 1.2575 | 1.2575 | 1.2575 | 1.2575 | 1.2575 | 1.2575 | 1.2575 | 1.2575 |
| Canada       | 0.7525 | 0.7525 | 0.7525 | 0.7525 | 0.7525 | 0.7525 | 0.7525 | 0.7525 | 0.7525 |
| France       | 6.5595 | 6.5595 | 6.5595 | 6.5595 | 6.5595 | 6.5595 | 6.5595 | 6.5595 | 6.5595 |
| Germany      | 2.4836 | 2.4836 | 2.4836 | 2.4836 | 2.4836 | 2.4836 | 2.4836 | 2.4836 | 2.4836 |
| Italy        | 1.3663 | 1.3663 | 1.3663 | 1.3663 | 1.3663 | 1.3663 | 1.3663 | 1.3663 | 1.3663 |
| Japan        | 163.26 | 163.26 | 163.26 | 163.26 | 163.26 | 163.26 | 163.26 | 163.26 | 163.26 |
| Netherlands  | 2.2037 | 2.2037 | 2.2037 | 2.2037 | 2.2037 | 2.2037 | 2.2037 | 2.2037 | 2.2037 |
| Sweden       | 4.6656 | 4.6656 | 4.6656 | 4.6656 | 4.6656 | 4.6656 | 4.6656 | 4.6656 | 4.6656 |
| Switzerland  | 0.8756 | 0.8756 | 0.8756 | 0.8756 | 0.8756 | 0.8756 | 0.8756 | 0.8756 | 0.8756 |
| U.K.         | 0.6936 | 0.6936 | 0.6936 | 0.6936 | 0.6936 | 0.6936 | 0.6936 | 0.6936 | 0.6936 |
| West Germany | 2.4836 | 2.4836 | 2.4836 | 2.4836 | 2.4836 | 2.4836 | 2.4836 | 2.4836 | 2.4836 |
| Yen          | 163.26 | 163.26 | 163.26 | 163.26 | 163.26 | 163.26 | 163.26 | 163.26 | 163.26 |

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits July 12

|     | 1M    | 3M    | 6M    | 12M   | 1Y    | 2Y    | 3Y    | 4Y    | 5Y    |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1M  | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 |
| 3M  | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 |
| 6M  | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 |
| 12M | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 |

Asian Dollar Rates July 12

|     | 1M    | 3M    | 6M    | 12M   | 1Y    | 2Y    | 3Y    | 4Y    | 5Y    |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1M  | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 |
| 3M  | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 |
| 6M  | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 |
| 12M | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 | 11.10 |

Key Money Rates

|                               | U.S.  | U.S.  | U.S.  | U.S.  | U.S.  | U.S.  | U.S.  | U.S.  | U.S.  |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Discount Rate                 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 |
| Federal Funds                 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 |
| Prime Rate                    | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| Banker's Loan Rate            | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 |
| Commercial Paper, 30-180 days | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| 3-month Treasury Bills        | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| 6-month Treasury Bills        | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| 9-month Treasury Bills        | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| 12-month Treasury Bills       | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| CDs, 90-day                   | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 |

GOLD PRICES

|           | U.S.   | U.S.   | U.S.   | U.S.   | U.S.   | U.S.   | U.S.   | U.S.   | U.S.   |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| London    | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 |
| New York  | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 |
| Paris     | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 |
| Zurich    | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 |
| Frankfurt | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 |
| Amsterdam | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 |
| Brussels  | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 |
| Geneva    | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 |
| Madrid    | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 |
| Barcelona | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 | 328.00 |

Market Closings

Most financial markets and banks will close by noon in France in preparation for the Fête Nationale, Saturday.

EC, Japan Assail U.S.  
On Call for Steel Curbs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — A recommendation by the U.S. International Trade Commission to restrict and tax steel imports for five years to help the troubled American steel industry was attacked Thursday by the European Community Commission and Japanese steel exporters.

The EC's executive commission

Creusot-Loire  
Favors Special  
Administrator

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Didier Pincus-Valencienne, chairman of Creusot-Loire, the French heavy-engineering company placed in receivership on June 28, has proposed the naming of a special administrator to "facilitate the dialogue" between the company and the government, a source close to the company said Thursday.

The functions of such an administrator would differ markedly from those of a receiver. The government recommended the appointment of such a receiver last Friday.

If a receiver were named, it probably would lead to the dissolution of the Creusot-Loire board, government and industry sources said. Mr. Pincus-Valencienne's suggestion coincided with an announcement by the Ministry of Industry that the government would propose its "industrial solution" to the Paris Commercial Court next week, raising the possibility of a compromise.

The government's plan, according to a ministry communiqué, would establish a new company that would purchase many or all of Creusot-Loire's affiliates. Shareholders in the new company would probably be led by Framatome, and state-owned companies and banks. Framatome, which is a profitable company, is jointly owned by Creusot-Loire and the French Atomic Energy Commission.

Government officials Thursday restated their opposition to Mr. Pincus-Valencienne holding the post of chairman and their preference for appointment of a receiver. "The company is seeking a qualified person to act as an intermediary to facilitate the dialogue, since the idea of a receiver is not acceptable," the source said. "One thing is certain — the government cannot find a solution without Creusot-Loire."

issued a communiqué restating its view that "steel imports are not the cause of the current situation of the American steel industry."

It urged the Reagan administration not to act on the recommendation, but to stick to a 1982 accord on global curbs on European steel imports. That accord, concluded with the approval of U.S. steelmakers, expires at the end of 1985.

An EC steel industry leader warned of possible retaliation if the U.S. recommendation is accepted. Hans Vorwerk, director of Eurofer, an umbrella group of most big community steelmakers, said any new curbs would endanger the 1982 steel accord.

Japanese steelmakers said the U.S. industry is in trouble because of declining domestic demand, not because of unfair competition from imports.

A Nippon Steel Corp. spokesman said: "If it is judged that protection against imports is necessary, steps should be taken against those countries which have been trading unfairly, not against Japan."

The Japan Steel Exporters Association agreed, "Japan has been exercising fair play in its exports," a spokesman said.

The ITC ruled last month that steel imports were hurting the U.S. industry and should be restrained. The ruling was in response to a request by Bethlehem Steel Corp. and the United Steelworkers union to limit steel imports to 14.3 percent of U.S. consumption.

**Thursday's AMEX Closing**

Val. of 6 P.M. 5,760,000  
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 5,620,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out. Chng.

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| Norway        | N. Kr.   | 1,160   | 580     | 320    |
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| Spain         | Ptas     | 17,400  | 8,700   | 4,800  |
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| Switzerland   | S. Fr.   | 372     | 186     | 102    |

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Thorn EMI's Net Rose By 126% in Last Year

LONDON — Thorn EMI PLC, a British electrical company, said Thursday that its profit in the latest fiscal year ended March 31, rose 126 percent to £92 million (\$119.6 million) from £40.7 million a year earlier. It also announced that it had agreed in principle to buy the state-owned British Technology Group's 76-percent stake in Immos Ltd., the British microchip maker, for £95 million.

Quaker State Set To Buy Insurer

OIL CITY, Pennsylvania — Quaker State Oil Refining Corp., a recent takeover target of the New York investor, Saul P. Steinberg, Thursday announced it has reached a definitive agreement to acquire a California automobile insurance company in a stock transaction valued at about \$38.4 million. Quaker State, the largest U.S. marketer of automotive motor oils, said it expects to complete its purchase of First Heritage Corp., based in Agoura Hills, California, in the third quarter of this year. Quaker State said First Heritage stockholders will receive 2.4 million shares of its capital stock by exchanging one share of First Heritage stock for 0.7144996 share of Quaker State. Quaker State stock currently is selling for around \$16 a share on the New York Stock Exchange. Earlier this year Mr. Steinberg's Reliance Group Holdings Inc. bought an 8.9 percent stake in Quaker State, which was considered an attractive takeover candidate because of its cash-rich position.

Sales for the year increased 3 percent to £2.82 billion from £2.72 billion a year earlier. Thorn EMI had approached British Aerospace PLC in mid-May to discuss a merger, but the aircraft maker terminated the talks a few weeks later.

A further statement to announce the full terms of the Immos acquisition will be issued shortly, Thorn EMI said.

The company said profit before taxes for the year rose 28 percent to £157 million from £122 million a year earlier. But the tax charge rose to £66.2 million from £53.1 million.

Raytheon's 1st-Half Net Decreases by 121%

LEXINGTON, Massachusetts — Raytheon Co. reported Thursday a second-quarter loss of \$11.4 million, due to an unprofitable division it has agreed to sell. The loss compared with net of \$7.8 million in the year-earlier period. The figure brought first-half income to \$67.7 million, down 121 percent from \$150.7 million in the year-earlier period. Sales totaled \$1.5 billion for the quarter, up 7 percent from \$1.4 billion a year earlier.



An artist's conception of the planned TA-11 long-haul Airbus.

Airbus Encouraged by Response

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — Airbus Industrie says it is encouraged by recent reactions of major airlines to what probably will be its next project: a four-engine, long-range Airbus known as the TA-11.

Assuming the plane is built by the European consortium, it would carry between 210 and 300 passengers over long, but less-traveled routes, such as Cologne-Boston or Denver-Tokyo, and would compete directly with Boeing's 747 airliner. Its range is expected to be about 6,000 nautical miles (6,900 miles) and each plane would sell for about \$60 million.

"We are getting more and more encouraging signs from the airlines about this plane, and our studies

show we can be extremely cost-competitive with the 747 on a per-seat basis," Pierre G. Pallieret, Airbus senior vice president for marketing, said in a telephone interview from Toulouse on Thursday.

Deutsche Lufthansa AG has been urging the consortium to build the TA-11 since 1979, as a possible replacement for its fleet of Boeing 707s starting in 1986 and its McDonnell Douglas DC-10s after that. But other airlines have shown interest only recently. They include Japan Airlines, UTA of France, Alitalia, British Airways, Singapore Airlines, Scandinavian Airlines System, Pan American Airways, South African Airways, Qantas Airways and Varig Airlines of Brazil.

Boeing believes the market for two-engine airliners would expand if the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration eased rules banning regular flights that would take longer than 60 minutes from an adequate airport.

But Mr. Pallieret said: "We take a totally different view compared to Boeing. ... We say the twin-engine jet is not the answer to long hauls," nor as a replacement aircraft for 747s, DC-8s or DC-10s now used on routes of over 4,000 miles.

A key factor, he emphasized, was the emerging availability of two alternative engines that are being developed for the A-320, a twin-engine 150-seat Airbus, which are due for deliveries starting in 1988.

One engine is the V-2500, which is being developed by a consortium grouping Pratt & Whitney in the United States, Rolls Royce of Britain, Japanese Aero Engine Corp., Motoren- und Turbinen Union of Germany and Fiat Aviazione of Italy. The other is the CFM-56, which is being developed by France's state-owned engine maker SNECMA, and General Electric Corp. of the United States.

Imperial Says Its Earnings Climbed 15% Profits Up at N.Y. Banks With Argentine Loans

By Lynne Curry  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Imperial Group PLC reported a pre-tax profit of £90.7 million (\$121.5 million) for the first half of its fiscal year, 15 percent greater than the £79.1 million of the preceding year.

Despite the increase, the company's share price fell to 138 pence Thursday from 150 pence on Wednesday.

Analysts said the results of the British tobacco, brewing, food and hotel conglomerate were disappointing and below market expectations. The market had anticipated profits ranging from £92 million to £100 million.

In addition, the generally bearish mood contributed to the drop in the share price. The earnings from Imperial Group's tobacco division, its largest profit earner, were not as high as some analysts had anticipated. Imperial Tobacco Ltd. turned in a \$55.7-million profit for the six months ending April 30. This was only 2.6 percent greater than the \$54.3 million reported for the same period last year.

Analysts said tobacco sales suffered from industry-wide price increases in October. This led the trade to stock up ahead of the price rise, so sales slumped in November, the first month of the company's fiscal year.

Imperial Tobacco was also hurt by the government's tax of 10 pence a pack of cigarettes levied in March when the budget was announced.

And in the United States, Howard Johnson Co., which Imperial Group owns, reported a £2.8-million loss compared to a £500,000 loss a year earlier. Although first half results disappointed analysts, the group said pre-tax profit for the full year is expected to grow at a rate similar to the first six months.

Honda Increased Net And Sales in 2d Quarter

United Press International

TOKYO — Reflecting brisk sales of cars and motorcycles overseas, Honda Motor Co. said Thursday that its consolidated sales in the first quarter ended May 31, climbed 19 percent to a record 669 billion yen (\$2.78 billion). Net total 28.4 billion yen, up 38 percent from the year-earlier quarter, the company said. Overseas sales accounted for 483.6 billion yen, up 28 percent.

NEW YORK — Three large New York banks reported higher earnings in the second quarter of 1984 despite the effect of overdue Argentine loans and tightened reporting rules by federal regulators. Chemical New York Corp. said earnings rose 10.2 percent. Marine Midland Banks Inc. had a 12.3 percent rise in profits; Irving Bank Corp. earnings rose 10.5 percent in the quarter.

The three banks said they conformed in the second quarter to tightening of regulatory rules that was in effect July 1. This stipulates that interest must not be accrued as earnings when payments are more than 90 days overdue. Some banks previously had accrued interest for the whole quarter when it was paid through the first week.

Chemical, whose principal subsidiary is the sixth-largest bank in the United States, earned \$76.8 million or \$1.45 a share, compared with \$69.7 million or \$1.45 a share in the same period year ago. Flat results per share reflected additional shares issued.

Chemical said its acquisition of Continental Illinois' credit card operations in April did not have a significant impact on net income. But it nevertheless affected quarter-to-quarter comparisons in some areas and resulted in a \$33.4 million addition to the allowance for loan losses.

Chemical withdrew from consideration as an acquirer of troubled Continental Illinois Bank. Chemical's nonaccruing and re-

negotiated loans amounted to \$1,046 billion on June 30, up from \$975 billion on the same date in 1983. A \$127 million increase in nonaccruing loans over the first quarter was mostly due to overdue Argentine payments.

Marine Midland, the 15th largest bank in the United States, said second-quarter profits were \$26.4 million, or \$1.24 a share, up from \$23.5 million or \$1.09 a share in the comparable period of 1983.

Nonaccruing and reduced rate loans at Marine amounted to \$439 million, down from \$479 million last year. Included in the 1984 total was \$45 million in Argentine loans out of a total \$129 million outstanding in that country.

Irving, holding company for Irving Trust, which is ranked 22nd in size, earned \$26.31 million or \$1.38 a share, up from \$23.8 million or \$1.26 a share a year ago.

Nonaccruing and reduced rate loans were \$298.6 million, up from \$275.7 million last year. Overdue Argentine loans amounting to \$61.8 million reduced income by \$1.9 million in the latest quarter.

CENTRAL ASSETS CURRENCY FUNDS LTD.  
Prices as at 13-7-84

|           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| U.S.\$    | 12.35  |
| Sterling  | 12.66  |
| D.Marks   | 44.75  |
| S.Franks  | 41.35  |
| Sw.Franks | 134.86 |
| S.Dr.     | 305.55 |

Charterhouse Capital Management Ltd.  
P.O. Box 189, 17 Don Street  
St. Helen, Jersey, Channel Islands  
Tel: Jersey 0334 74699; Telex: 330 472228

CAISSE CENTRALE DE COOPERATION ECONOMIQUE

US \$50,000,000  
VARIABLE RATE 1978/1998  
UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED  
BY THE FRENCH STATE

We hereby inform holders of bonds of the redemption of 9th August, 1984, for which an instalment of US \$3,330,000 is provided, was carried out by the drawing of lots in the presence of Mrs. Housse, Public Officer, Luxembourg.

As a result, the 3,330 bonds each of US \$1,000 and bearing the numbers: 43838 to 47167 inclusive, will be reimbursed at par with coupons due 11th February, 1985 and following coupons attached from 9th August, 1984, date at which they will cease to accrue interest.

The redemption of these bonds and the payment of interest will be done at the following banks: CREDIT LYONNAIS, Luxembourg; BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, New York; BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A., Brussels; BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS, Paris; COMMERCEBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, Frankfurt; CREDIT LYONNAIS, London; CREDIT SUISSE, Zurich.

The amount remaining in circulation following this first redemption is: US \$46,670,000.

The Fiscal Agent  
CREDIT LYONNAIS, LUXEMBOURG.

COMPANY NOTES

British Steel Corp. said it more than halved its losses to £174 million (\$227.9 million) in the year ended March 31, from £383 million a year earlier. Sales rose 3 percent to £3.35 billion from £3.23 billion previously.

Cable & Wireless (HK) Ltd. and the Telecommunications Authority of Singapore have signed loan

agreements, for \$52 million and \$22 million respectively, for the construction of an undersea cable between Hong Kong and Singapore. Samuel Montagu & Co. and Lloyds Bank International Ltd. said, The two banks are managing the loans.

Exxon Corp. announced that its Esso China Ltd. subsidiary and Shell Exploration China Ltd. have found oil in a well in the Pearl River Mountain basin offshore China. Exxon said the Wenchang 19-15 well has not been tested and it is not yet known whether the oil is of commercial value.

Intel Corp. said second-quarter earnings rose 125 percent to \$54.7 million from \$24.3 million in the year-earlier quarter. The company said it has increased output of some microprocessor products.

Pechiney of France said it and its European subsidiaries said it aluminum production by 70,000 metric tons a year, effective immediately. Overall production at the end of last year totaled 670,000 tons, and Pechiney said the cuts would be spread among its plants in France, Greece and the Netherlands.

Pratt & Whitney announced that it has got Federal Aviation Administration approval to build an engine known as the PW-2037, billed as 15 percent more fuel efficient than the current model.

Westinghouse Electric Corp. said net income for the quarter ended June 30 rose 32 percent to \$128.1 million from \$96.4 million a year earlier. The figure reflects a 2-for-1 stock split earlier this year. Sales rose 6 percent to \$2.56 billion from \$2.4 billion a year earlier. First-half net rose 24 percent to \$244.7 million from \$196.7 million, while sales climbed 2 percent to about \$4.8 billion from \$4.67 billion.

TRANS PACIFIC FUND  
Société Anonyme  
14, rue Aldringen - Luxembourg  
Registered office: Section B 8576

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS  
The Annual General Meeting of shareholders of Transpacific Fund will be held at its registered office, 14 rue Aldringen, Luxembourg on Tuesday July 31st, 1984 at 11:00 AM to discuss and vote upon the following agenda:

1. The report of the Board of Directors for the financial period ended 31st March 1984
2. The report of the auditor for the financial period ended 31st March 1984
3. The accounts for the financial period ended 31st March 1984
4. The allocation of the net profit, and the determination of amount and date of payment of the dividend
5. Quinies of the directors and the auditor for the financial period ended 31st March 1984
6. Statutory communications
7. Other matters

The resolutions on the agenda of the Annual General Shareholders Meeting do not require a specific quorum and will be adopted if approved by a majority of the shares present or represented.

To attend the Annual General Shareholders Meeting of July 31st, 1984 the names of owners of registered shares should be recorded in the company's register of shareholders five working days prior to the meeting and owners of bearer shares should deposit their shares at least five working days prior to the meeting with one of the following banks:

- 3 Avenue Hoche, Paris 8<sup>e</sup>
- 32 Vrijheidsweg, Amsterdam
- 548 Herengracht, Amsterdam
- 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg
- 2, boulevard du Theâtre, Genève

TRANS PACIFIC FUND  
Société Anonyme  
14, rue Aldringen - Luxembourg  
Registered office: Section B 8576

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS  
The Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at its registered office, 14 rue Aldringen, Luxembourg on Tuesday July 31st, 1984 at 11:30 AM to discuss and vote upon the following agenda:

1. Modification of the statutes to put them in agreement with the law of August 25th 1983, including, but without limitation, the following points:  
Article 3 - Cancellation in this article of all references to the law of July 31st 1929 and to make reference in this text to the law of August 25th 1983 concerning limited funds.  
Article 6 - 2nd paragraph. The following text should be added to this article: "The subscription price for the shares is to be paid in full in the currency of the applied intrinsic value".  
Article 16 - Modification of the rate of the repurchase charge to be set at a maximum of 1%.

Article 18 - 1st paragraph. To add to this article the following text: "Proceeds of shares redeemed will be paid within seven working days as of the date of calculation of the applied intrinsic value or seven working days after receipt of certificates of shares repurchased".  
Article 24 - Cancellation in this article of all references to the law of July 31st 1929.  
2. Modification of article 18 to indicate that the net asset value per share of the company will be determined, by the company, at the closing of offices in Luxembourg the third open day of the week.  
3. Modification of article 18 - 2nd paragraph, should read as follows: "Dividend distribution will be decided upon by the shareholders at the extraordinary meeting".  
4. Removal of the authorization to increase shareholder's capital for a new period of five years within the limits of authorized capital.

The resolutions on the agenda of this Extraordinary General Meeting require a quorum of 50% of shares in circulation and their approval with respect to, a majority of two thirds of the shares present or represented, with the condition that no one can neither for himself nor for a proxy vote for a number of shares exceeding one fifth of the shares in circulation or two fifths of the shares represented at the general meeting.

HACHETTE

The general stockholders meeting of HACHETTE S.A. met on Wednesday June 27, 1984 under the direction of the president, Monsieur Jean-Luc LAGARDERE, to approve the annual report for 1983.

The result for the parent corporation is a profit of 250,200,000 Francs, including capital gains of 135,100,000 Francs as opposed to 103 million Francs in 1982, which included capital gains of 17,600,000 Francs.

It should be noted that the results from 1983 include payment of taxes at the full rate, whereas results from 1982 included significant reported losses.

The consolidated result of the Group, which should be considered as the most significant factor giving the best indication of the health of the enterprise, is 187,200,000 Francs which rose to 329,500,000 Francs after capital gains and losses. In 1982, the consolidated result was 142 million Francs and 265,700,000 Francs after capital gains and losses.

The President made the following comments on the results and perspectives of the Group:

"This progress confirms that the recovery phase of operations, which was our primary objective, has been successfully completed. I said in my speech last year that the profitable results for 1982 were only one step, we have the demonstration of that today."

The situation calls for two observations

1. In our profession, which is so complex and varied, good management is essential. The tools of management must be constantly modernized, and deviations from the budget must be controlled on a daily basis. This is the only way to avoid a possible relapse.
2. The health of our balance-sheet - notably with an indebtedness that has become minimal - allows us to have a capability from now on for making very significant investments - without doubt, and by far the most important of anyone in the domaine of the media in France.

As a result, we will maintain our vigilance tirelessly concerning daily management, and we will not miss any opportunity to develop ourselves; first, by an intensified effort of internal creation from which one can hope for much, and then by taking strategic positions in communications sectors which have been carefully selected.

The irresistible development of communications, the manner in which it is produced, the more and more intimate synergy between technology and the creation of "programs" is becoming more and more defined. Its framework is the international world. Its expression is an osmosis between books, newspapers, magazines, audiovisual and computer technology. Technology nurtures culture and marks the progress of human evolution. Faced with the immense perspectives offered by the world of communication, and strengthened by its experience and knowledge, HACHETTE holds a major position with its organization, competence, dynamism, and the quality of its personnel.

HACHETTE is today the leader in the domaine of authentic creation that constitutes book publishing and the press. HACHETTE will continue to follow a long tradition of innovation marked by avant-garde initiatives in the fields of schools publications, train-station bookstalls, Livre de Poche (paperbacks)... We will continue to confirm our position as an international publisher by associating with local partners in zones open to French culture such as North America, Hispanic countries, and the Middle East. Publishing remains a considerable market despite the repeatedly announced recession which only touches those who accept death and do not make the necessary efforts in modernization and investments. Publishing constitutes a natural link with audiovisual media: it is its principle source of creativity and its great reservoir of imagination.

It is true nevertheless that image is the most modern expression of communication and has the advantage of limitless distribution. HACHETTE will voluntarily establish itself in audiovisual media by intensifying its first efforts defined by the strategy of "three screens": (big movies, small television, and computer screens). Understandably, the international dimension will be investigated immediately.

Direct public contact seems useful to us at Group HACHETTE in the form of modern sales stores, whose common characteristic is culture and technology. We will develop these stores in France, and then overseas.

How could we not face the future with confidence? HACHETTE is a leader in a field that is in full development. Having found once again its force and health, it will deploy its dynamism in artistic, and cultural creation and in news. It will master the means of distribution and sales, permitting it to shine on the national and international levels.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

12 July 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose values are based on issue prices. The following information is for reference only: (1) = daily; (2) = weekly; (3) = monthly; (4) = quarterly; (5) = annually.

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## SPORTS

## Decker Chooses 3,000-Meter Event for Olympics

By Jane Leavy

WASHINGTON — Mary Decker, the top woman distance runner in the United States, has decided to compete in the 3,000-meter event at the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

Decker qualified for both the 1,500 meters and the 3,000 meters at the Olympic trials, but announced she would not try to run both after losing in the final of the 1,500.

"By no means do I want people to think I'm afraid to run the 1,500," Decker said Wednesday in a telephone interview from Eugene, Oregon. "I ran both to see if it was physically and psychologically possible to double. I don't think it is. By the time of the 1,500, I knew I shouldn't be doubling. I had to do it to know."

Decker said she chose the 3,000 meters because she feels it will be a higher quality race — the first confrontation between Decker and Zola Budd — and because of soreness in her right Achilles tendon, which she first experienced during last month's trials. She has not run on the track since the trials, but expects to resume track workouts this week.

"It's just something that acts up when I'm on the track too much," she said. "Usually, I run on the

track once a week. At the trials, I ran six times in five days."

Decker said training for the 3,000 meters would put less stress on her Achilles tendon.

"For the 1,500, you have to do more speed work on the track," she said. "With the Achilles, it can't tolerate as much speed work. I can get ready to run a fast 3,000 much faster. I don't have to get on the track as often."

Decker said she is stronger than ever before, which ought to help her in the longer distance. "I can get sharp quickly in a week or a week and a half on the track, at least sharp enough in the 3,000 meters."

Since the trials, Decker has been treating her Achilles with ice, massage, and rubdowns. She has been doing some distance work and some workouts in the swimming pool. "We were very concerned," said her coach, Dick Brown. "We haven't done a track workout yet, but it seems to be holding up very well."

Brown said Decker would not have doubled even if there had been no problem with the tendon and even if she had won the 1,500-meter final. She hopes to be able to run a 1,500-meter race in Eugene before the Olympics, but still isn't sure whether she will.

Going into the trials, Decker was convinced she would be able to manage the double, which she won last summer at the world championships in Helsinki. "I really wanted to be able to double," she said. "I'm qualified in both events. It's having to choose, and nobody likes to do that."

In Helsinki, the competition in one event was completed before the second began. But on the Olympic schedule, for example, the heats of the 1,500 are the same day as the 3,000 semifinal. "The schedule doesn't permit it," she said. "If it was the same schedule as Helsinki, we'd go for it."

Decker said she first began to feel soreness the night of the 1,500-meter semifinal at the trials.

"We warmed up and they were running a half hour behind, and so we cooled down and the air began cooling off," she said. "It started getting sore and it remained sore through the final of the 3,000 and the 1,500. It didn't hurt to run on it. It seems to have quieted down."

Decker said she ran in both events at the trials because "I didn't want anyone to think I was afraid. I wasn't afraid. I was just tired."

Ruth Wysocki became the first American woman to beat Decker at any distance since 1980 when she outran her in the final of the 1,500 meters.

Decker says she thinks it may take a world record to win the final of the 3,000 meters in Los Angeles. "I think people want it that much," she said. "I think the chance of doing it is very, very good."

The world record, 8:26.78, is held by Svetlana Usmova of the Soviet Union. Decker holds every American record from 800 meters to 10,000. Her lowest time for 3,000 meters is 8:39.71. It's so unusual to think that whoever wins will run between 8:20 and 8:25," she said.

Budd, the South African schoolgirl who was granted British citizenship this spring, will get most of the attention as Decker's rival. But Decker says she is more concerned about Marciana Puica of Romania.

"I anticipate her being the toughest because her background is stronger," Decker said. "Zola has good times. But I've never seen her race. I've never seen her have good times in a race. The only reason people remember the 1,500 more is because of the finish" in Helsinki, when Zaira Zaitseva of the Soviet Union was sprawled at Decker's feet as she crossed the finish line.

Was there a sense of loss in relinquishing the possibility of a repeat double?

"Anguish? Maybe a little bit," she said. "But now I have decided, there's a sense of relief."

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Mary Decker winning the 1,500-meter run in Helsinki with Zamira Zaitseva at her feet.

## VANTAGE POINT/Steven Crist

## Swale's Death Shows Gap in Research

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — So Swale most likely died of heart failure after all. More than three weeks after having decided that this was not why the Kentucky Derby and Belmont Stakes winner suddenly collapsed after a light morning gallop June 17, the pathologists and the veterinarians have found that it is the most plausible cause.

Having looked at thousands of samples under the microscope, they found a small area of scar tissue on the colt's heart, raising the possibility of an irregular heartbeat that could have led to cardiac arrest.

It is only a possibility, though, a scenario that the colt's devastated handlers and bewildered fans find comforting. Now there is a reason, they say, a logical explanation for his death. Some are even saying that perhaps a chronic heart problem explains his somewhat erratic form, explains the defeat in the Freehand, which cost him racing's Triple Crown.

That notion seems preposterous, for there was not so much qualitative difference as there seemed between Swale's good and bad races, and he was never a brilliant enough horse to deserve the Triple Crown. The feeling around the race track is that the mystery is over and that it is time to bury the story along with the horse. But if Swale's death is written off as a heart attack, just one of those things that happen around the track, the sport will have lost an opportunity to teach itself and its fans an important lesson about the nature of horses.

The point is that the health, the fitness and even the talent of thoroughbred race horses are more of a mystery than most people admit.

Despite the sincerity, compassion and hard work of many veterinarians, the science lags far behind the sport.

No one knows this better than the veterinarians close to the Swale case, who tried to accustom the uncertainties of their work while dealing with questions from the public in the past few weeks.

Dr. Robert Fritz, Swale's veterinarian, stood silently through most of the autopsy on the day of the colt's death, answering occasional

whispered questions and studying the pathologists' methodology. He was waiting for them to reach the colt's heart, where he and other veterinarians expected to find a ruptured artery. When the heart proved to have no visible ruptures or major lesions, the shock was visible on his face.

A few minutes later, as the pathologists scrubbed up and packed samples for later examination, Fritz stared at the colt's body on the floor of the autopsy lab and began to talk quietly.

"It's a deficiency of the veterinary profession, of which I'm a part. We just don't have the research and the money for it. We're frustrated. We're doing more and more, and things are getting better, but there's so much to know."

The thoroughbred horse supports a multibillion-dollar industry and helps maintain the fortunes of some of the wealthiest people in the world. But when these racing people talk about "doing something good for the game," they often mean something like the Breeders Cup, a series of rich races and bonuses that may attract new fans but will also help the rich get richer.

With a few exceptions, the philanthropists who keep stables indulge their charities away from the track. One often hears about a famous horse owner's making a major contribution to a museum, a park or a hospital, but rarely to any project that would lead to further understanding of the animals that run for him.

There is no inclination here to compare the worth of veterinary research to that of human medicine or even architectural preservation. But there is a stunning contrast between the millions of dollars that change hands among the wealthy at horse auctions and race tracks, and the lack of funds for the most basic research into how these horses live and die.

The money is out there in private hands, among those who derive so much pleasure and profit from their horses. Spending some of it on veterinary research would truly be doing something good for the game.



Swale: A logical, but fragile, explanation.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Belgian Wins 14th Leg of Cycle Tour

DOMAINE DU ROURET, France (Combined Dispatches) — Fons de Wolf of Belgium won the 14th stage of the Tour de France cycle race over 227 kilometers (141 miles) from Rodez Thursday with a time of six hours, 45 seconds.

De Wolf broke away to finish almost 18 minutes ahead of four others, including Laurent Fignon and Bernard Hinault of France, who finished in six hours, 18 minutes, 25 seconds.

Vincent Barteau of France kept the overall lead for the ninth consecutive day. (Reuters, UPI)

## Ovett Withdraws From British Meet

LONDON (UPI) — Steve Ovett, who holds the world record in the 1,500-meter run, has pulled out of a major international track and field meet because of a skin rash.

Ovett won a 1,500-meter race in Lausanne, Switzerland, earlier this week despite the rash. But he withdrew Thursday from Friday's meet at the Crystal Palace in London. Ovett, selected for both the 1,500 meters and 800 meters at the Los Angeles Olympics, has still to decide whether to represent Britain in a meet against Poland and Hungary Sunday at Birmingham.

## Yankees Reportedly Release Dent

NEW YORK (AP) — Bucky Dent, who bopped to return as the New York Yankees' shortstop after a minor league tryout, has been released by the club, according to The New York Times.

The Times reported Thursday that Dent's agent was told Wednesday by Clyde King, the general manager, and Bill Bergesch, the club's vice president, that the team did not have a spot for Dent on the roster.

Dent, 32, was released by the Texas Rangers in spring-training and signed on with the Columbus Clippers in hopes of making the Yankees. At Columbus, Dent batted .259 in 16 games. Dent played for New York from 1977 until 1981, when he was traded to the Rangers for outfielder Lee Mazzilli. In an 11-year major-league career, Dent has a .247 batting average.

## SCOREBOARD

## Baseball

| NATIONAL LEAGUE |    |    |      |
|-----------------|----|----|------|
| Team            | W  | L  | Pct. |
| Atlanta         | 52 | 31 | .625 |
| Los Angeles     | 48 | 35 | .577 |
| San Diego       | 47 | 36 | .566 |
| St. Louis       | 46 | 37 | .555 |
| San Francisco   | 45 | 38 | .544 |
| Philadelphia    | 44 | 39 | .533 |
| Montreal        | 43 | 40 | .522 |
| Chicago         | 42 | 41 | .511 |
| Pittsburgh      | 41 | 42 | .500 |
| Cincinnati      | 40 | 43 | .489 |
| San Diego       | 39 | 44 | .478 |
| Los Angeles     | 38 | 45 | .467 |
| St. Louis       | 37 | 46 | .456 |
| San Francisco   | 36 | 47 | .445 |
| Philadelphia    | 35 | 48 | .434 |
| Montreal        | 34 | 49 | .423 |
| Chicago         | 33 | 50 | .412 |
| Pittsburgh      | 32 | 51 | .401 |
| Cincinnati      | 31 | 52 | .390 |
| San Diego       | 30 | 53 | .379 |
| Los Angeles     | 29 | 54 | .368 |
| St. Louis       | 28 | 55 | .357 |
| San Francisco   | 27 | 56 | .346 |
| Philadelphia    | 26 | 57 | .335 |
| Montreal        | 25 | 58 | .324 |
| Chicago         | 24 | 59 | .313 |
| Pittsburgh      | 23 | 60 | .302 |
| Cincinnati      | 22 | 61 | .291 |
| San Diego       | 21 | 62 | .280 |
| Los Angeles     | 20 | 63 | .269 |
| St. Louis       | 19 | 64 | .258 |
| San Francisco   | 18 | 65 | .247 |
| Philadelphia    | 17 | 66 | .236 |
| Montreal        | 16 | 67 | .225 |
| Chicago         | 15 | 68 | .214 |
| Pittsburgh      | 14 | 69 | .203 |
| Cincinnati      | 13 | 70 | .192 |
| San Diego       | 12 | 71 | .181 |
| Los Angeles     | 11 | 72 | .170 |
| St. Louis       | 10 | 73 | .159 |
| San Francisco   | 9  | 74 | .148 |
| Philadelphia    | 8  | 75 | .137 |
| Montreal        | 7  | 76 | .126 |
| Chicago         | 6  | 77 | .115 |
| Pittsburgh      | 5  | 78 | .104 |
| Cincinnati      | 4  | 79 | .093 |
| San Diego       | 3  | 80 | .082 |
| Los Angeles     | 2  | 81 | .071 |
| St. Louis       | 1  | 82 | .060 |
| San Francisco   | 0  | 83 | .049 |

## Hockey

## NHL Free Agents

MONTREAL — National Hockey League free agents released by the league:

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